

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 832.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1861.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors beg to announce that the Second of the First Course of Monday Evening Lectures and Musical Entertainments for the Industrial Classes will be given on Monday next, at half-past seven o'clock, by Professor J. H. Pepper, who will deliver a Lecture on the "ART OF BALANCING," explaining the principles on which BLONDIN and LEOTARD perform their wonderful feats; also, at half-past eight, Concert by the "Crescens Musical Union, the Greenhead Family. The following gentlemen have kindly promised to deliver Lectures in this course—The Rev. J. Butterworth Owen, M.A.; Dr. Cresswell, F.R.S., &c.; Dr. Chr. Dresser, F.L.S., &c.; Dr. H. D. (late Polytechnic); the Rev. A. Bath Power, M.A., F.R.S.; Douglas Thompson, Esq.; Dr. Edmund Pick, W. R. Hart, Esq.; G. A. Cooper, Esq.; Walter Newport, Esq.; and the St. George's Choir: George Buckland, Esq.; and the Crescens Musical Union, the Greenhead Family. Admission Tickets at half-price are now being distributed to the heads of firms and employers of labour, which will admit these in their employ, and their families.

JOHN HENRY PEPPER, Honorary Director.

UNITED PRAYER MEETING held DAILY, from One to Two, at 55, OLD BAILEY. The attendance of all classes is cordially invited.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES will be held by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS in June or July, 1862. The Competition will be for not less than Eighty Appointments, and will be open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, who on the 1st May next shall be over Eighteen years of age, and under Twenty-two, and of good health and character. Copies of the regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

The Pioneer Agents have been authorised to view the Free Grant Lands offered by the New Zealand Authorities as sites for the proposed Settlement. All these lands lie to the north-west of Auckland, in an undisturbed territory, and where there are few natives.

Provisional Committees are being formed throughout the colony, intending Settlers or others, wishing information, and willing to assist the Travelling Secretary in arranging for Lectures or Meetings, are requested to write early.

The Council of Reference will select a Minister and Schoolmaster as soon as possible.

The Committee of Management have entered into preliminary arrangements for the passage of 1,000 members.

A Prospectus, copy of Instructions to Pioneers, and of the preliminary shipping arrangements, with Registration Forms, &c., &c., may be had by enclosing a stamp to Mr. Brame, the Hon. Sec., 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 500 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq., (Overseer, Gurney and Co.), Lombard-street: John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury .. 2 0 0	G. F. Downing, Esq. 2 2 0
Lady Chas. Wellesley 10 10 0	G. F. Downing, Esq. 2 2 0
Mrs. Townshend .. 11 0 0	Mrs. Twiss .. 1 0 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild .. 2 2 0	L. F. Chance, Esq. 10 10 0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave .. 1 10 0	Mrs. Gladstone .. 2 2 0
Mrs. Down, Esq. 10 10 0	Mr. Lonsdale .. 1 10 0
Lady D. Oyley .. 1 10 0	Mr. Lonsdale .. 1 10 0
Mrs. Blackburn .. 10 10 0	Mr. Jeffery .. 1 10 0
Mrs. R. Howard .. 30 0 0	Mrs. Hassell .. 1 10 0
Mrs. Strachan .. 1 10 0	Mrs. Chadwick .. 1 10 0
Dowager Lady Radstock .. 1 10 0	A Friend .. 0 15 0
Mrs. Woodward .. 1 10 0	C. J. Barnes, Esq. 1 10 0
Mrs. Chesham .. 1 10 0	Mr. Chambers .. 1 10 0
H. G. S. Gurney .. 1 10 0	Mrs. Crawley .. 1 10 0
Fry, Esq. 1 10 0	Mr. Crispin .. 1 10 0
J. E. C. ann. sub. 1 10 0	Rev. W. Cadman .. 1 10 0
J. P. C. don. 2 0 0	Mrs. Bryant .. 1 10 0
W. G. Habershon, Esq. 1 10 0	M. R. Smith, Esq. 1 10 0
Mr. S. Wilde .. 1 10 0	J. Simmonds, Esq. 1 10 0
H. W., by Rev. B. G. Johns .. 1 0 0	M. D. .. 1 10 0
Mr. Chislett .. 1 10 0	F. Bassett, Esq. 1 10 0
Mrs. Swain .. 1 10 0	Mr. W. Greaves .. 1 10 0
Mrs. Draper .. 1 10 0	Mr. P. Joslin .. 1 10 0
Mr. Roscoe .. 1 10 0	Mrs. S. Bradley .. 1 10 0
	The Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt .. 1 10 0
	Miss Griffiths .. 1 10 0
	Mrs. Sherlock .. 1 10 0
	Jno. Gurney Fry, Esq. 10 10 0

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two. Reports and all information may be obtained on application Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of Electing Twenty Applicants—viz., five for life, and fifteen for the ordinary period of five years.

Contributions towards this National Charity are earnestly requested.

There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and although the number of Applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election, the Board can only elect twenty. They would gladly announce a larger number for admission did the funds permit.

"A Second Visit to Earlswood," by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., and other pamphlets illustrating the working of the Charity, may be had gratuitously, on application to the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; life ditto, 5l. 5s. or 10l. 10s.

The Elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

TO DRAPERS.—As SALESMAN. Six years' experience. Twenty-two years of age.

Address, W. A. Tibbatts, West-street, Buckingham.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, in a Dissenter's family, a YOUNG MAN of decided Christian principles; also, a JUNIOR for the Haberdashery Department. Good reference required.

Apply, with age, salary, and reference, to H. Dowse, Luton, Beds.

TO GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, in the above trade, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN. Good references can be given.

Address, X. Z., Post-office, Finsbury, Essex.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION as TEACHER in a GIRLS' MIXED, or INFANT SCHOOL, under the Voluntary System. Has been engaged in the work seven years. Good testimonials.

Address, R. B., Mr. Hawkins, 84, Old Dorset-place, Clapham-road, S.

A YOUNG LADY, respectably educated, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a Christian family, either as NURSEY GOVERNESS or LADY'S MAID. She has a knowledge of Dressmaking, and is competent to give a good plain English education, without Music.

Address, A. B. C., Post-office, Brightlingsea, Essex.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20l. per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 25s. per ton; best Cannon, 30s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he is REMOVING his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. A Circular forwarded upon application. September, 1861.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Fleetwood, Lancashire.

Mrs. LINGS, assisted by efficient Teachers and Masters, continues to RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for instruction in the usual branches of Education. The Quarter will commence on Wednesday, the 9th October, when additional Pupils can be received.

Reference is permitted to Rev. J. Spence, D.D., London; Rev. J. Kelly, Liverpool; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A. Manchester; Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. T. Toller, Kettering; Rev. A. Howson, Runcorn. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.

For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

OFFICES:

1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 20 and 21, Poultry, London.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Premiums exceed 310,000l., and place it in the first class of Fire Offices. Its liberality and promptitude in settling claims have been established in the adjustment of enormous losses; and its influence in determining rates of Premium has uniformly been given to proposals for improving the character of risks, that high premiums may be unnecessary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Premiums exceed 130,000l.; the Accumulated Reserve in this department is 707,000l.

RESOURCES.

The invested funds of the Company exceed 1,260,000l. The liability of proprietors is unlimited.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

FIRE POLICIES due at Michaelmas should be renewed by the 14th day of October, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of 2s. to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

275,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 4, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income 240,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 500l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Four.

Form of application and prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

104, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (light and brilliant), 6s. 6d.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s., Newcastle or

Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. Coke per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Successor and Union-wharf, Regent's-park; Chief Office: 169 and 265, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and

RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Managers, Secretaries, Comptrollers, or Agents employed. LNA and CO'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMSTON WALLSEND, the best House Coals, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers, is 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, 22s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway, Silkestone, 22s. and 21s. Clay Cross, 22s. and 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley's 17s. 6d. net cash. Delivered screened to any part of London.—All orders direct to LEA and CO., Chief Office's North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

STAFFORDSHIRE COALS.—The CAN-

NOCK CHASE RAILWAY COLLIERY COMPANY deliver by their own Vans within five miles of their Shepherd's Bush and Camden Town Depôts, as follows:—

Best House Coals, large, durable, and clean ..	22s. per ton
Suitable for Drawing and Bed Rooms ..	19s.
Bright Hard Coal, good size ..	18s.
Seconds House Coal, large and unequalled, for ..	17s.
Cooking Purposes ..	16s.
Steam and Engine Coal, large lumps ..	15s.
Ditto ditto ditto ..	14s.
Ditto ditto ditto ..	13s.
(also suitable for bakers).	

Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton.

Contracts made for lots of 100 tons and over at a special rate.

Communications to be addressed J. T. KENNEDY, Esq., Holland House, Shepherd's-bush-gate, Notting-



THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED OF PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD and PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1s. 4d. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. 0 4 6	£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

TONIC.—Weak and Sickly persons should try **WATERS' QUININE WINE**, the best preparation of Quinine, recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," and the Medical Profession. Prepared solely by R. WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, and to be obtained of all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale Agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81, Barclay-street, New York.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diogenes' Melanogen, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the empire.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of bond fide testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake Colne, Halesford.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 6d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists, in Packets at 2s. 6d.

Under Royal and Imperial Patronage.

DR. HUGO'S MEDICAL ATOMS are most rapid and unfailing in the cure of bilious disorders, indigestion, flatulency, want of appetite, costiveness, heartburn, yellowness of the skin, jaundice, headache, dimness of sight, bad breath, want of sleep, &c.

In disorders of the stomach and bowels generally their beneficial effects are immediate.

Gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, tic douloureux, hysterical affections, and spasms.

All eruptions and skin diseases, wounds, sores, tumours, dropsy, gravel, diseases of the kidneys, nervous and hysterical affections, lowness of spirits, and in all disorders of the head they produce the most immediate benefit.

For all the disorders of infancy they are a sovereign remedy, whilst their agreeable taste removes from the little sufferer all suspicion of their medicinal character, and so renders the duty of administering them a real pleasure.

They are as gentle as certain in their operation, and the most weak or delicate may take them with perfect safety, hundreds of thousands of whom have been restored to health by them in all the climates of the world.

Read the following

CURE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINT.

Sir,—Your Medical Atoms have quite set me up. For twenty-five years I was a victim to a monthly bilious attack—headache, sickness, bad sleep, bad dreams, and want of appetite; but two boxes of Atoms, taken freely at the time, relieved me at once (now eighteen months ago), and I have not had the least relapse. You may publish my name, if you think proper, as no medicine I ever tried produced the same rapid and permanent effect.
J. WATERLEA.

27, Skinner-street, London.

DR. HUGO'S MEDICAL ATOMS

are small, have a most agreeable taste, and may be taken whole, or eaten like confectionery.

Sold in Packets, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Wholesale Agents, Da Silva and Co., 26, Bride-lane, Fleet-street; and sold by all respectable druggists.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT

SOAP POWDER is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and dangerous imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

CHEAP and EASY IRONING.

ASK for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN

SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace-dresser, by the Laureates for Buckingham-palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.—Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents Wanted.

TO FAMILIES, LAUNDRESSES, BLEACHERS, &c.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent

Concentrated LIQUID BLUE for WASHING is an elegant preparation of the finest Indigo, which supercedes the objectionable use of Stone and Powder Blues, and imparts a rich, beautiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recommended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin whiteness so much desired. The article is constantly used in the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers and Lace-dressers throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced. A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold in bottles at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetrees' name.

Sold wholesale at Harper Twelvetrees' Great Metropolitan Black Lead, Laundry Blue, Blacking, Ink, and Soap Powder Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

BRIGHT UNDERSTANDINGS.

HARPER TWELVETREES' NEW

GOVERNMENT BLACKING, as supplied to the Home Guards, Windsor Castle, Tower of London, and other Government Departments, is rapidly superseding all others in the market. It cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy, but will preserve its polishing properties even if kept for years. Ask at your Grocers, Oilmen, or Druggists for a Penny or Halfpenny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' "GOVERNMENT" BLACKING, and you will use no other.

THE SCIENCE OF BREAD-MAKING.

ALTHOUGH Baking Powders are as necessary as baking, there are few Baking Powders which are really worth using. HARPER TWELVETREES' having recently devoted considerable time and research, and having spared no expense in securing the assistance of some of the most eminent Professors of Chemistry in Europe for improving and perfecting his Baking and Pastry Powders, is enabled confidently to recommend it as the strongest, wisest, and best that can be prepared. The excellence and superiority of HARPER TWELVETREES' improved BAKING and PASTRY POWDER are unrivalled, whilst its valuable and economical properties for readily producing wholesome and really digestible Bread without yeast exceed all belief. HARPER TWELVETREES' respectfully courts every inquiry, and solicits every test as to the value of these statements, assured that a single trial of his improved article will fully corroborate them. Try it also for Pastry, Plum-cakes, Picnics, Biscuits, Tea-cakes, Buns, Pancakes, Light Puddings, Suet and Batter Puddings. Sold in canisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and packets of 1d. and 2d. each, by Grocers, Druggists, and Cornchandlers. Patentees, HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., and wholesale by all the London wholesale houses.

TO DAIRYMEN AND CHEESEFACTORS.

HOOPER'S highly concentrated LIQUID ANNATTO for Colouring Cheese and butter produces a beautiful Golden Tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole Dairy of Cheese or Butter alike. It is an article of considerable repute amongst the largest and most experienced Farmers of the Grazing Districts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Germany, and is made from the Original Recipe of the late G. Darby (the Grandfather of Messrs. W. and J. Hooper), who was the first person that ever made it.—The genuine is now manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.C., who possesses the Original Recipe in Old Mr. Darby's handwriting.—Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., by all Grocers and Druggists in the Cheesemaking and Buttermaking Districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

MANUFACTORY, HARPER TWELVETREES, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY

and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe, "Thomas Frampton, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 832.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d
STAMPED 6d

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	M. De Pressense and the	
Views from a Distance;	Recordites	804
or, How it Strikes a	Graveyard Intolerance in	
Stranger. Letter IV.	Ceylon	804
The New Educational	Religious Intelligence	805
Code	The Civil War in America	805
Eccliaastical Contro-	City of London College	808
versy at Worthing	Postscript	808
The "British Quarterly"	LEADING ARTICLES:	
on the State-Church	Summary	810
Question	Compilgns	810
Thraldom of the Church	Seed-plots for Vested	
of England Clergy	Rights	811
Resignation of the Rev.	Madagascar	811
J. Macnaught, of	Foreign and Colonial	812
Liverpool	Massacre at Erromanga	814
Fined for Non-attend-	Public Men on Public	
ance at Church	Affairs	814
Places of Worship as	Mr. Forster, M.P., on the	
Educational Agencies	American War	815
The Edinburgh An-	Exhibition of 1862	815
nunity-tax	Orphan Working School	815
The Irish Marriage Law	Court, &c.	815
Father Pasaglia on the	Crimes and Casualties	816
Temporal Power of	Miscellaneous News	817
the Papacy	Literature	817

Eccliaastical Affairs.

VIEWS FROM A DISTANCE;

OR, HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER. LETTER IV.,

THE CORE OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

DEAR NONCON,—I am often amused, and almost as often shocked at my own amusement, with the gravity and earnestness of spirit with which the Church of England is commended as a religious system. This is done, I cannot doubt, by a great number of men who really believe in the force of their own arguments, and whose lives bear out the sanctity of their professions. And there is a sense in which it is a religious system. The means it employs are religious—such, for instance, as the reading and exposition of the Holy Scriptures, prayer, praise, and the positive ordinances of Christianity. The men to whom is committed the use of these means are, in considerable numbers, religious—devout, self-denying, spiritually-minded men, who, with the Apostle Paul, "count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus their Lord." And, of course, such means, used by such men, cannot but produce religious results—convictions, sentiments, affections, principles, lives, all struggling manfully and daily to get the better of evil, all tending heavenwards and glorifying that Name to the quickening virtue of which they owe their existence. In all this, however, we detect nothing specially distinctive of the National Church. It is found outside, as well as within, the pale of the Establishment. It belongs to Christianity, not to any particular system of administering it. We have it here where there is no State Church. It comprehends the elementary materials of all Christian denominations, and so far as it exists in the Church of England, so far the Church of England may be regarded as a religious system, and therefore I am blameworthy for laughing at the simplicity of those who defend and recommend it as such.

But I am accustomed to look at your State Church, considered as a system, not in those aspects of it which it possesses in common with every other Christian Church, but in those wherein it differs from them, and which are peculiar to itself. That which constitutes in my eyes the Church of England, as distinguished from other churches, is not the spiritual machinery, if I may so describe it, which is "part and parcel" of Christianity, and of which the disciples of our Lord of every name and denomination equally avail themselves, but the specific plan which regulates the use of this machinery. What is the principle which underlies this Church's administration and distribution of spiritual things? What will best explain that which is peculiar in its constitution, that which is anomalous in its arrangements, what are its practical deficiencies, and what, in a word, is its ecclesiastical idiosyncrasy? Because, whatever that be, I regard as "the core of the whole

system." Now, it seems to me easy enough to ascertain that by a very simple process. When you have ascertained the real impediment which prevents the Church from adapting herself to the change of those external circumstances which make a demand upon her energies, from purifying herself of admitted evils, and from so re-organising her own resources as to qualify herself for dealing with the special difficulties which beset her; that impediment, I say, is to be accounted the corner-stone of the system. The force which keeps things together as they are, which has kept them together from generation to generation, and which will keep them together for a long time yet to come, in spite of a general acknowledgment of the fact that things as they are are not as they ought to be, nor as they might be were it out of the way, is the innermost secret of the system, as such. Well, what is it in the case of the Church of England?

Two words will explain almost everything specially characteristic of your Established Church. VESTED INTERESTS. This is the principle which governs its plan and mode of administration, and constitutes the heart of its economy. The Church of England, in this aspect of it, is a huge agglomeration of vested interests. Look at the matter in this light, and you catch at once the meaning of an immense number of things which, in any other, are inexplicable. Vested interests seat her bishops in the House of Lords, make them barons of the realm, endow them with princely estates, and convert them, for the most part, into Conservative obstructions. Vested interests regulate the patronage of the Church, preserve an unequal distribution of incomes, shower wealth on the dignified, and starve the working, clergy. The Scriptural relation of pastor and people, the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline, the freedom and independence of the clerical order, the rights and responsibilities of the laity, are all crushed beneath the overwhelming weight of vested interests. The Church cannot reform herself because vested interests stand in the way. She cannot revise her Liturgy for fear of unsettling vested interests. She cannot prevent the cure of souls passing from hand to hand as a marketable article, because she would thereby interfere with vested interests. She opposes the extinction of compulsory taxation for religious purposes, because it is a vested interest. She forbids any but her own clergy officiating in parochial church-yards, on account of her tender regard for vested interests. She is exclusive in all her transactions, because vested interests compel her to be so. She claims supremacy, because it is due to her vested interests. She cannot be charitable to those that are without, cannot admit their title to respectful consideration, cannot commune with them, nor work with them on equal terms, for fear of placing in peril her vested interests. Take this torch in your hand and explore the whole edifice from its foundation to its topmost pinnacle, and you will find it built up of one class of materials—vested interests.

This is the aspect of your State Church which, to be seen most distinctly, must be viewed from a distance—this it is which, more than anything else, strikes a stranger. The Church of England, as a bundle of vested interests, almost obliterates from our view the Church of England as a religious institution. Whenever we have the cry "the Church is in danger," we know that some vested interest has been assailed. The cry is never raised when heresy, or popery, or scepticism are found nestling within the sacred precincts—at least, we never catch the echo of it abroad. But wonderfully loud and unanimous is the hallelu, when some daring finger is laid upon a vested interest. The good men and the bad men all shout out their apprehensions in chorus, and the voice of reason and of piety is clamoured down by the incessant iteration of the same formula—a slight variation of that ancient one, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and most commonly raised by the same type of men—namely those who are quick to perceive that the craft by which they live is endangered. I have

never, from this distance, observed much commotion in the Church, but I found it distinctly traceable to this source. Vested interests would seem to be the vital part of the Church of England, for you cannot touch it ever so tenderly but you elicit a scream.

Suppose all the vested interests of the Establishment to be extinguished in one night! Suppose yourselves in old England waking up some fine morning, and finding yourselves unable to discover a trace of ecclesiastical vested interests from the Land's End to John o' Groat's! How long after that great catastrophe, do you think, would the insincerities, the vauntings, the insolencies, the intense sectarianism, the social tyrannies, the thoroughly worldly maxims and practices, of the Church of England remain? How long after that would Tractarians and Evangelicals cling to the same communion, and unite in heart only to resist the efforts and progress of Dissent? How long after that would the Church be content to be without authority for discipline, or without power to carry into effect her own spiritual aspirations and plans? Not an atom of true gold would be lost to her—she would be despoiled only of her dross. As a Church of Christ, she would be infinitely more powerful for her proper work than she has ever yet been—as an Establishment she would cease to be. All her religious means, all her religious men, all her religious motives would remain—she would part with nothing but her "household stuff." But in parting with her vested interests she would part with what makes her specifically and differentially what she is, and with nearly all of that which, when viewed from a distance, strikes

Your obedient servant,
A STRANGER.

Peterboro', Canada West,
Sept. 18, 1861.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CODE.

To a request to receive a deputation on this subject from the Central Committee formed to oppose the new Minute, Earl Granville has suggested that it might be more convenient they should wait upon him later in the year. The committee acquiesce with the remark:—"The subject will then be ripe for discussion; and we are sure that many gentlemen, who for years have given their time and expended their means for the extension of national education in accordance with the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council, will be glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity."

The committee of the British and Foreign School Society having had several inquiries made by school managers as to their views of the "Revised Code," and whether they had taken any action upon it, reply by forwarding a copy of the following resolutions, which they have unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Lord President, the Vice-President, and Secretary of the Committee of Council:—

1. That this committee, having given their best attention to the revised code issued by the Committee of Council, feel themselves called upon to express their regret that a change so radical as that proposed should be contemplated, and their conviction that its operation would be to increase, rather than remedy, any defects or inequalities that may attach to the present mode of administration.
2. That while recognising the soundness of the principle of a test of the state of elementary instruction in the school, as one basis of the pecuniary aid rendered by the Committee of Council, this committee regard the proposal to make this the only basis of such aid, coupled with the prescribed details of application, as most unsatisfactory to school managers; they especially consider the classification by age to be unsound in principle, and virtually to cut off all infant schools, while the restriction of a pecuniary claim to one examination of the same children above 11 years old, discountenances what has justly been deemed most important, viz., the lengthened retention of children at school.
3. That in the opinion of this committee the changes proposed in relation to training colleges are not only unjust to the several classes affected by them, but are alike impolitic and prejudicial to the true interests of popular education.
4. That while this committee learn with satisfaction that the operation of the Minute of July 29th, 1861, is to be suspended until after the 31st of March, 1862, they are so convinced of the wrong which, if carried out, it would inflict on teachers, of the position of uncertainty in which school managers would be placed, and of the serious extent to which it would retard the progress of elementary educa-

tion, that they resolve, without delay, by statistical and other evidence, to endeavour to demonstrate these convictions to the Committee of Council, and, if needful, to the House of Commons.

A circular and schedule of inquiries has also been sent to every British school under Government inspection, which the Committee have urgently requested may be carefully filled up and returned without delay.

Archdeacon Sinclair has written to the Committee of Council on Education to know whether the Revised Code interferes with the Order in Council of 10th August, 1840, regulating the position of the clerical inspectors, and the extent to which they might interfere with the religious instruction in elementary schools. In reply, Mr. Corry writes:—"I am directed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 25th inst., that the Order in Council of the 10th of August, 1840, is in no way affected by the Minute of the 29th of July, 1861."

At a Church Education meeting at Honiton, Sir J. T. Coleridge made the following remarks on the new Educational Code in connection with the recent report of the Commissioners:—

Will you forgive me—as reference has been made to me in the Report—in saying that I took part in framing what is called the Education Report? I was one of the Commissioners, and I have heard it put forward that, with a view to carry out the recommendations of their Report, this step with respect to the Minute has been taken. I think that that is most unfair. (Hear, hear.) Those who take the trouble to read the Report will find several recommendations, all of which go to form a part of the whole. (Hear.) It is therefore unfair to take one and omit the others, and then say that you are acting on the recommendations of the Commissioners. I disclaim it entirely. I, for one, am ready to stand by them,—subject, of course, to having our errors pointed out. We do not suppose that we are infallible, or that it has been impossible to make mistakes. This I say, "Don't attribute to the Education Commissioners anything that you do. If you take one part don't omit the other from consideration."

The twenty-second anniversary of the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society was celebrated at Maidstone on Thursday. A sermon was preached in the morning by the Rev. Canon Robertson, and a meeting was afterwards held in the town-hall, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The meeting was addressed by the Marquis Camden, Mr. Deedes, M.P., Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., the latter of whom advocated at length the claims of the National Society. In reply to a vote of thanks for presiding, the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the new Education Minute in the following terms:—

It had been, as they were aware, proposed to revise the system of national grants. He did not say whether to some extent such revision was not necessary, for he did not believe the country would be able to employ the vast number of pupil teachers which had been produced of late years, and he knew instances in which persons trained as pupil teachers had been drafted to other situations. No doubt they had benefited by the education which they had received; but it was not the intention of the State to train them for their own private advantage. In other points also, perhaps, some revision of the regulations was desirable, for those who had attended to some of the publications which had been recently issued would agree with him that the sort of education which had been given to masters of country schools was something more than that which fitted them for the occupation they were to pursue. The character of the examinations was such as to show that their education was carried to an unnecessary extent, but he trusted that the feeling of the country was such that nothing that was really useful would be suffered to be changed. What had transpired during the last few weeks showed that there was a great desire to mitigate what might appear severe in the Minute, and to argue the question on principles of common-sense. He was sure that none of them would be sorry to see the whole matter tested and determined on such principles, and he was quite of opinion that great good would ensue to the cause of education from the subject being thoroughly discussed. (Cheers.)

The Diocesan Societies of Bath and Wells have held their annual meeting at Wells. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, presided, and the chief interest arose from the attacks made upon the Educational Minute. The chairman complained that faith was broken with the certificated masters; that infant schools would be seriously injured by the Minute; that it would discourage the education of the older children by ordering all payments to cease after children attained to eleven years of age; but above all, he condemned the Minute because it almost utterly and totally neglected religious training. On his motion it was ordered that a memorial should be sent to Parliament, describing the project as subversive of education. The Rev. W. C. Lake, one of the members of the Commission, made an interesting speech, showing the objects and course of inquiry followed by his colleagues and himself. The Commission had proved that between 1830 and 1860 the education of the English people ran up from 670,000 to 2,600,000, and the proportion was altered from 1 in 17 or 18 of the population to 1 in 7; that out of this increased body of educated people the Church of England educates no less than 80 per cent. We have 19,000 Church of England schools as compared with 3,000 schools belonging to our Dissenting brethren; that the one thing on which education should be founded in England was religion: that English people would have nothing else—not a general religious system, an *opium-gatherum* system, which should consist in teaching the Bible; but they had made up their minds that the religion taught to their children should be what they believed to be true, the religious opinions to which they themselves belonged. The Rev. E. P. Vaughan, Diocesan Inspector of

Schools, described the Minute as "disastrous." Sir Arthur Elton predicted that the Minute would be greatly modified; whereupon Archdeacon Denison, ample in his condemnation, said he did not desire to see it modified, but "destroyed." Mr. Denison put the worst construction on the intentions and motives of the Committee of Privy Council, and predicted that they would accomplish that which had been in the minds of those who sat on the Committee of Council from the first to do—namely, to establish a system of governmental aid to education in this country which should be wholly apart from religion.

The *Times* is publishing a series of articles in vindication of the new Minute, and thus deals with the claim put forward of vested interests:—

The whole Education system is only fifteen years old, it has been over and over again announced as purely tentative, and scarcely a year has elapsed without a proposition from some statesman of mark for its alteration or abolition. The fact that it has been formed by Minutes of Council instead of by Acts of Parliament shows that it was felt necessary to have recourse to some more flexible and revocable way of framing its rules, and that the rights it created were only temporary and provisional. The Education Commissioners report strongly against any vested interest of certificated teachers in the augmentation they at present receive. The certificated teachers should also remember that they have been raised to their present position of affluence and comfort from poverty by the expenditure of public money. The capital employed in teaching them their profession has not been their own. They still retain their monopoly of public instruction, for no school is to receive Government aid except it have a certificated teacher. Their salaries depend, after all, not on Government bounties, but on demand and supply, and anything which spreads Education wider and makes it better obviously tends to increase the demand. The change, too, tends to improve the position of an efficient schoolmaster; his merit and his value will be exactly tested and known. On his efficiency the income of the school from Government will depend. As the service he renders will be more important, so it will be better appreciated and better paid. The position of the teacher will be more independent, for his merits will speak for themselves. We believe that the really efficient and conscientious teacher will find his position in every way improved by the Minute. If the teacher is really worth his money, he will continue to get it, and probably with increase; if not, he cannot be allowed to receive what he does not deserve because he has received it already. A similar claim will, no doubt, be set up on behalf of the training colleges, and must receive substantially a similar answer. If it were possible to obtain the beneficial objects proposed by the Minute without disappointing any of the expectations which have been formed by those who have invested money with a view to Government co-operation, it certainly should be done; but to us the obstacles to such a compromise appear to be insurmountable. The claims already put forward amount simply to this—that everybody receiving money from, or paying money to, schools assisted by the Government has a vested interest in the continuance of that assistance in which his pecuniary interests are involved; in other words, that for the sake of existing managers, teachers, pupil teachers, and lecturers, the existing state of things, however indefensible, must be maintained exactly as it is. This claim, not expressed but implied in almost all the complaints which we hear, is, we need not say, utterly extravagant and preposterous. We cannot sacrifice education to its appliances. The teachers and school-managers are the means, not the end. Can we, then, save the interest of existing teachers, and introduce the new system by degrees? That is utterly impossible. Even now the central office can barely overtake its work, and would infallibly break down under the attempt to administer two systems at once. If assistance is to be extended to poorer schools than at present, we must have economy. If grants are to be dependent on results, we must abolish payments which do violence to that principle. We cannot have two sets of teachers under Government, one receiving a bounty and the other not. We cannot go on with the old system of payments, and we can discern no resting-place between the old system and the new.

ECCLIASTICAL CONTROVERSY AT WORTHING.

We have received a copy of a small pamphlet consisting of correspondence between the Rev. W. Bean, Independent minister of Worthing, and the Rev. P. B. Power, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church in the same town, which has more than a local interest, especially as it affords an apt illustration of the difficulty of carrying out in practice the theory of Christian union and co-operation between clergy and Dissenting ministers. It seems that since his settlement in that well-known watering-place, Mr. Bean has specially aimed at cultivating a good understanding with members of all denominations, not the least with those of the Episcopal Church. For a time all went on harmoniously, and during the present year there has been a series of united prayer-meetings weekly at Montague Hall, which have been attended both by the clergy and Dissenting ministers of the district, but have, from some cause or other, come to an untimely end. Mr. Bean has lately been the means of starting, at a cost of some 1,400*l.*, the Worthing Christian and Library Institution, the objects of which are thus specified:—

First—The unsectarian religious instruction of children on Sundays.

Second—The establishment of day-schools for boys and girls, where the sacred Scriptures will be read and Scriptural instruction afforded on unsectarian principles. The poor children of the town are to be special objects of instruction in these schools.

Third—To accommodate the members of the Benevolent Society, which has been established many years for the benefit of needy women.

Fourth—A library for the use of sailors, boatmen, fishermen and working men generally, for the circulation of books and for public reading.

Fifth—A lecture hall, in which lectures on moral, scientific, and literary subjects will be delivered.

With a view to defray the cost of his new institution, Mr. Bean announced his intention to canvass Worthing from house to house for subscriptions. At this, Mr. Power took umbrage, and went the length of circulating among his own congregation and the "inhabitants of the district" a handbill protesting against the course proposed by Mr. Bean, and declaring that there is "no educational need for these schools, and that the contributions of members of the Church of England are solicited for them as purely Dissenting schools." In a letter to Mr. Bean, he enters more fully into the subject, contending that there is abundant provision made by him and his congregation for the poor of the district, "who are almost all members of the Church of England." He challenges Mr. Bean to show that the education in the Church schools is sectarian, and to point out wherein the Church Catechism is sectarian.

In the letters which passed between the two reverend gentlemen, it seems that Mr. Power complained that Mr. Bean had not reciprocated the liberality of Evangelical Churchmen; for this, among other reasons, that he was an opponent of Church-rates. To this Mr. Bean replies:—

I refused to pay the last Church-rate in the parish because it was an illegal one; I refused to pay the Church-rate in another parish because it was an illegal one, and the officers came and took the goods out of my house to pay themselves, and that in the name of that religion which you and I profess. Can such practices be pleasing to our Master; and yet you seem to expect me to give up my religious convictions and preferences, as a penalty which I am to pay for the liberality shown to me by evangelical Churchmen. What real union can exist with such expectations?

Passing over the topics of merely local interest and dispute arising out of the correspondence, we come to those of more general importance. Mr. Bean argues in opposition to Mr. Power that the Church of England, if not the whole Church of Christ, is a sect.

You assume, moreover (he says), that because your ecclesiastical superior has appointed you a district in this town, that no one unconnected with your Church has a right to solicit of the people in that district pecuniary aid to promote the education of children, or the salvation of men. Could you show me, from the Word of God, that you and your ecclesiastical superiors, in acting thus, were doing the will of Christ, I would cheerfully submit; but, knowing it to be in direct opposition to His revealed will, I protest against your assumption. You may not be ecclesiastically at liberty to go beyond the bounds thus appointed you, but I have, and enjoy the liberty which the Bible gives me, and the law of England does not refuse me to go where I please, and to whom I please, for such purposes: as a servant of the State, you are right; but as a servant of Christ, you are wrong.

To the question whether the Church Catechism is sectarian, Mr. Bean replies by (describing its origin and drift:—

Up to the reign of James the 1st the catechism contained only the baptismal vows, the creed, and the Lord's prayer; he it was who resolved that the catechism should be enlarged and that explanatory parts should be added to it respecting the sacraments and other things. The Dean of St. Paul's was appointed for this purpose by the bishops who had been ordered by the King to appoint some one to accomplish this. The Dean produced this catechism; he was afterwards Bishop Overall. This individual, therefore, was the originator of the catechism under the superintendence of James I. We may form an idea of the religious notions of this monarch, when we consider that he ordered the *Book of Sports* to be declared and proclaimed; and what was the *Book of Sports*? "It was a declaration on the part of the king, that on the Sabbath day, after Divine Service, the people should be allowed to set up their may-poles, and to have morris-dances, and all the other frocks and gambols, of what we call merry old England; but the Roman Catholics and Dissenters were not to be allowed the enjoyment of the Sabbath day sports." Now let us look at the catechism itself for a moment or two. Does not your catechism, beyond all question, teach baptismal regeneration? I learn from the service of baptism that the infant when brought to the font is not regenerate, for the minister prays, "Give thy Holy Spirit to this infant that he may be born again and be made an heir of everlasting salvation," and after baptism the minister says, "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church." Then God is thanked for the same, in the following language, by the minister, "We yield thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it has pleased thee to regenerate this infant with thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for thine own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into thy Holy Church." Can baptismal regeneration be taught in stronger terms or in a more solemn manner than this? In the catechism I find the child is taught the same thing, "My baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." Then in its confirmation the bishop thanks God in the following terms, "Almighty and everlasting God, who hast vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants by water and the Holy Ghost, and hast given unto them forgiveness of all their sins." Allow me to ask you, my dear sir, do you believe this? If not, how awful is your position as a minister of Christ through your being a minister of the State Church.

How can the children of Dissenting parents say, "My godfathers and godmothers in my baptism wherein I was made a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven," when they believe neither in godfathers, godmothers, nor baptismal regeneration,—such things having no foundation in the Bible. These being our conscientious views, we have a right to expect from all evangelical ministers belonging to the Establishment, that they would in no way interfere with our efforts to carry out the same.

Subsequently Mr. Power's antagonist goes on to show why he and those who think with him are Dissenters. He says:—

No one, slightly acquainted with the history of Pro-

testant Dissenters, can question for a moment their loyalty and patriotism, and none of her Majesty's subjects appreciate more or more heartily applaud, the public and private virtues of our beloved Queen Victoria, than they. Yet I am bound to say that the law of these realms, making her the supreme governor of the Church of England, places her Majesty and the Government in a position that interferes with the crown rights of Christ. It is the Sovereign and the State who determine what religious sect shall be established, what religious doctrines shall be believed; what shall be the order of ecclesiastical officials; who shall be the ministers to preach; how they shall preach; where they shall preach; where they shall not preach; to whom they shall preach; to whom they shall not preach; what they shall be paid; and what prayers they shall read both in public and in private, and what they shall say when burying the dead, making no distinction between the greatest saint and the greatest sinner, committing them both alike to the dust in these words, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of His great mercy, to take unto Himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Thus ministers of the State-Church make children Christians in their baptism, confirm them as such in their confirmation, and tell them in their sickness, "Our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath left power to His Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in Him, of His great mercy forgive thee these things, offences, and by His authority committed to me I absolve thee from all thy sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and then bury them as above described. Dr. Arnold, one of your own Church, said, "The more I think of this matter, and the more I read of the Scriptures themselves, the more intense is my wonder at the language of admiration with which some men speak of the Church of England."

Mr. Bean, in conclusion, maintains his equal rights with Mr. Power to teach what he pleases, and to seek the support of the people of the district, many of whom are members of his own church and congregation.

It seems to us that Mr. Power, who as an individual is reported to be both amiable, pious, and exemplary, has acted very foolishly and unwisely in provoking this controversy.

THE "BRITISH QUARTERLY" ON THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.

The following is an extract from the Epilogue on Affairs in the new number of the *British Quarterly Review*:-

In our politics the most observable thing is the alleged reaction against the Liberals. Much of this is laid to the account of the Nonconformists. It has been proclaimed as a startling discovery, that the greater part of the English Dissenters are opposed to the principle of State establishments of religion, and it has been assumed, that not to believe in the Church Establishment principle must mean to be intent upon revolutionising the country to get rid of the Church of England. But the people who have discoursed thus know better. Every man who holds a principle may wish to see it received and acted upon, without becoming an incendiary or a fanatic. So men who account the voluntary principle in religion as Scriptural, and the State-Church principle as not Scriptural, cannot avoid wishing that society were wise enough to reject the false principle and to act upon the true one. We go a step farther, and ask—"Can it be a crime in those who so believe that they make some effort to bring other men to their own judgment?" And supposing the community to be converted to such views, who does not see that the substitution of a voluntary church in the place of a State-Church, instead of being felt as a hardship by the Churchmen would be his own act.

The Church of England is a national church, and if it be ever displaced with, it must be by the act, not of a sect, but of a nation. True and simple as all this may be, considerable advantage has been gained by not seeming to see it. Judging from the feeling of Parliament, the day is far distant in which English Churchmen may be expected to surrender their convictions to the arguments of Dissenters; and until that change shall come, the Established Church will be safe. Dissenters do not accuse Churchmen of intending the destruction of their liberties, because they often attempt to convince them that Dissent is an error—a thing which ought not to be. But to tell a Churchman that the leading principle of his system is a mistake, and to endeavour to convince him that it is so; is, it seems, a deadly sin!

THRALDOM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY.

At the late conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Geneva, one of the features was the administration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday, Sept. 9, in the Salle de la Rive Droite. There were present Christians of all sects and various countries, including Dr. D'Aubigné, many well-known lay members of the Alliance—Lord Rodes, Mr. Robert Baxter, Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, &c.—together with numerous dissenting ministers of various denominations, but only a single clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Carr Glyn. A correspondent of the *Star* who was present says that he endeavoured to ascertain the cause of this remarkable abstinence.

In this endeavour, however, I met with but very partial success. I ascertained that, on the previous day, the committee of management had made an application to the British chaplain (a gentleman deservedly respected and beloved by the people of his charge, and himself a member of that committee) for the name of an English clergyman willing to officiate on the morrow. The chaplain accordingly mentioned the name of Mr. Dallas, who consented to do so on one condition—viz., that the service of the Church of England should be exclusively made use of on the occasion. To this suggestion (though offered by Mr. Dallas in the best spirit) it was of course impossible for the committee to accede. I was further informed by a clergyman that he should himself personally have felt much pleasure to have been present and

partaken of the ordinance, though not administered in the form to which he had been accustomed, but that he feared in so doing he should be acting in opposition to the regulations of the Church. He stated that he had heard that Dean Alford had incurred considerable censure by a similar course of action at the meeting of the Alliance at Berlin, in 1857.

Another correspondent of the same journal who was in Geneva complains of the want of real union among the members of the Conference:-

Whenever the secret history of the Conference comes to be written it will be found that much of the breadth and catholicity which was wanting in the proceedings of the Conference was owing to the doctrinal tightness of the bulk of the English members. The French, the German, the Swiss, and the American elements were each and all before their English brethren in these great qualities which alone can give life and growth to an evangelical or any other alliance. I am aware that latitudinarianism is a word which we English are well acquainted with from its frequent application in doctrinal discussions, but if I am right in supposing that latitudinarianism in charity is the one thing necessary for Christian union and alliance, I would point to this tightness of our English friends as quite as damaging to real union as the absence of the English clergy on the occasion referred to. It was found that the intended mode of handling several of the questions had to be greatly moderated, to prevent the Alliance from coming to dangerous discussion with the English portion of its members.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. J. MAC-NAUGHT, OF LIVERPOOL.

The Rev. J. MacNaught, Incumbent of St. Chrysostom, Everton, Liverpool, has issued a circular to his congregation announcing his intention to resign his position. The following extract explains his reason for taking that step:-

You are aware that my opinions have undergone a great change since I entered on the incumbency, nine years ago, and a still greater change since my coming among you as a newly-ordained curate, in May, 1849.

This change has been gradual, and has, in all its phases, been honestly avowed. As soon as I have been fully persuaded in my own mind that some formerly cherished dogma was erroneous, I have candidly taught you what appeared to me as God's truth. I have concealed nothing which was in my own mind a distinct and recognised conviction.

Opposition has often been raised against my preaching and publications. Sympathy has, as least as often, been shown for the freedom with which I spoke and wrote. Under the influence of that opposition and that sympathy it has not always been easy to separate myself from such excitement as might lead to my rashly resigning the ministry on the one hand, or to my improperly retaining that ministry on the other hand. Now, however, for some months past, I have enjoyed an almost unbroken quietness. My mind has been able to reflect, and there have been few disturbing causes. All has been prosperous in our church and its various modes of activity, and I have been able, with comparative peace, to consider my position and duty.

There have been many inducements for me to remain as I was. The social position of a clergyman, the enjoyment of a moderate but sufficient income from the Church, the wishes of dear friends, the evident opportunities of manifold usefulness, the flattering attention of a large congregation in a full church, the generally improved and improving condition of schools and choir and district, the desire to vindicate freedom of speech and thought for the ministry of England's Church,—these have been mighty though far from being the sole, inducements to remain and minister among you.

In alliance with these motives there has been the dread of changing one's profession, the risk of losing valued friendships, and the fear of doing positive harm if any should suppose that one abandoned religion or Christ in abandoning the position of an English clergyman.

These and such like considerations have so far kept me at my post, though I have sometimes found it difficult to reconcile the change of my opinions with the unchanging formularies of ancient centuries. Till quite lately I have accepted all the Prayer-book in some Scriptural sense. Now I find myself unable longer to express my "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer;" and, therefore, it is time for me to retire from a position which demands such "assent and consent" from its occupants.

Let me not be misunderstood. I have as firm a hold—nay, a far firmer hold than ever—upon the great Christian principles of love to God and love to man. Reflection has strengthened—as, I trust, it has also purified—my Christian hopes of a future life and its discernment between good and evil. These are not matters of doubt or disbelief with me. I could still continue to preach on these subjects honestly and, you will, perhaps, kindly think, not unprofitably or unacceptably, as I have done before. It might not be necessary to allude to the points in which my opinions failed to harmonise with the dogmas of the Church. Suppression of a few truths now recognised by me would, doubtless, allow me legally and safely to retain my pulpit as long as I chose and God permitted. All this I know full well; but I also know that with many of the Prayer-book's teachings, for example on the clergyman's supposed power to remit or retain sins as expressed in the Ordination Service, on the subject of confession as contained in the service for the Visitation of the Sick, on the doctrine of "Regeneration" as treated of in the Baptismal Service, on the Athanasian Creed, on vicarious punishment—with the teaching, I say, of the English Prayer-book on these and other points, I can no longer express "unfeigned assent and consent" if these words and the Church formularies are to bear any natural and grammatical signification. Under these circumstances what am I to do? I know no other communion which is as tolerant as the Church of England, or whose ministers are as free as hers. Hence I do not see my way to enter any other church or its ministry. One thing only is clear, that my duty, as a conscientious Christian Englishman, is to resign my ministry and its emoluments and its dignity.

This I must do if I am to retain my self-respect. Mr. MacNaught says that he shall take his place

"among the laymen of England's Established Church."

FINED FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

Relative to the case of Charles Winkworth, fined 5s. and 4s. 6d. costs for refusing to attend church, Mr. J. H. Lucas, a resident of the neighbourhood, writes to the *Star*:-

The boy in question is an orphan, without father or mother. His mother having died some years ago, his father was compelled to seek refuge with his family in the workhouse, where he died. After some time this boy was placed out at farm service, and he has been living during the last year with Mr. John G. King, of Beedon Farm, near Newbury. During the harvest the boy had some words with the carter, who thereupon knocked him down with the prong, and struck him several times with the butt-end of the whip. The boy summoned the carter for the assault, and the magistrates fined him, including costs, 17s.

Another summons had been taken out by Mr. King, charging the boy (Winkworth) with misconduct in service; i. e., refusing to attend church, which case was heard immediately after the assault case was disposed of. Now, it was not alleged, or even hinted, that the boy had neglected his work; but the simple and only charge was, that he had refused to attend a certain place of worship. The boy informed the magistrates that he went to chapel. The magistrates, it appears, fined the poor boy 5s. and 4s. 6d. costs, making 9s. 6d. to be deducted from his pittance of wages.

Immediately after the decision became known, the neighbours commenced a subscription and raised about 17s., and paid the fine and costs, and with the remainder bought the boy a Bible and hymn book.

The following report from the *Reading Mercury* will put our readers in possession of what transpired before the magistrates. It may be deduced from this that the lad was fined rather for breach of contract than refusal to go to church:-

NEWBURY COUNTY BENCH.—Thursday, Sept. 12, 1851. (Present:—W. Mount, Esq., Chairman; A. J. Croft, E. B. Bunney, R. Tull, H. P. Best, C. Stoddart, J. Mathews, and H. M. Bunbury, Esqs.)

ASSAULT CASE.—John Whit was charged with assaulting Charles Winkworth on the 5th instant. Both the man and boy are in the employ of Mr. John King, of Beedon Farm. The complainant stated that they were in the field at harvest work; some words ensued, and the defendant knocked him down with the prong and struck him several times with the butt-end of the whip. Maria Butler, who was at work in the field with them, corroborated Winkworth's evidence. The defendant said the complainant was very saucy to him, and he thought after his saying that he did not care for any man on the farm, he ought to strike him. The bench fined him, costs included, 17s. The money was paid.

MISCONDUCT IN SERVICE.—The complainant in the last case, C. Winkworth, was then charged by his master, Mr. King, for misconduct, he being a hired servant. Mr. King stated that when he hired him one of the stipulations was, that he should attend church every Sunday. But he had absented himself from it for the last four weeks, and on Sunday last he told him that he should insist on his going on that day to church, but he refused. He was fined 5s., and to pay the costs, 4s. 6d., which sum was ordered to be deducted from his wages.

From this it would seem that if Charles Winkworth had not summoned the carter for ill-usage he would not have been summoned for refusing to attend church; but his master, feeling annoyed that the carter had been summoned by the boy, made the above charge.

The following is a section of a late Act of Parliament bearing on this case:-

Stat. 9 and 10 Vict., c. 59, s. 1, repeals so much of Stat. 5 and 6 Ed. VI., c. 1, as enacted "that from and after the Feast of All Saints next coming, all and every person and persons inhabiting within this realm, or any other of the King's Majesty's dominions, shall diligently and faithfully, having no lawful or reasonable excuse to be absent, endeavour themselves to resort to their parish church or chapel accustomed, or upon reasonable let thereof to some usual place where common prayer and such service of God shall be used in such time of let, upon every Sunday and other days ordained and used to be kept as holydays, and then and there to abide orderly and soberly during the time of common prayer, preachings, or other service of God, there to be used and ministered, upon pain of punishment by the censure of the Church"—so far as the same affected persons dissenting from the worship or doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland severally attending some place other than the Established Church; and no pecuniary penalty to be imposed upon any person by reason of his so absenting himself.

PLACES OF WORSHIP AS EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

There has been a great deal of censure and ridicule cast upon the gorilla lecture at the Great Tabernacle. The lecturer has been laughed at for the egotism which gave him courage to pronounce on the voracity of Du Chailin and the physiology of the monster monkey. He has been blamed for the supposed irreverence of making a place of worship the scene of a popular lecture, with an M.P. in the chair, a stuffed specimen on the platform, and dissolving views to follow. We like the egotism, and deny the impropriety. Mr. Spurgeon has said some good things of late—good, we mean, according to that secular standard of goodness which we outside observers are obliged to apply to what passes within the sacred circle. His sermon on the railway accidents was a signal service to good sense, right feeling, and practical religion. Instead of denouncing Sunday trains as objects of Divine judgment, he denounced the unreasonableness, impiety, and uncharitableness of arguing moral wrong from physical disaster. "They who argue thus," he is reported

to have said, "make God's providence not a great deep but a very shallow pool." The author of that sentence deserves to be forgiven many offences against good taste and pulpit propriety. He has the right stuff in him, and knows how to bring it out. He has the gift of thought as well as of expression—and the courage to risk his popularity by setting himself against a cruel superstition. But he has done nothing, in our judgment, more to be commended than this adaptation of his great chapel to educational uses. He may be premature in his vindication of Du Chaillu—but that is a hazard shared with Professor Owen and other eminent authorities. He may know nothing more about the gorilla than any intelligent person may know by a few hours' reading; but he usefully and pleasantly imparts the knowledge thus acquired. The performance was the beginning of a series, by various performers—a series of Friday evening lectures on divers subjects, an example we warmly commend to the ministers and committees of Dissenting chapels. Mr. Spurgeon is not the first to make the experiment—if experiment that may be called—of which the utility and success was never doubtful. We took occasion to urge this subject early in the year, from what was doing in this way by Mr. Newman Hall and his friends. We pointed out that the Dissenting clergy have at their command a means of good which the Establishment does not permit its ministers to employ. The parish church may be used only for the services prescribed in the rubric. There may be prayers without sermon, but no sermon without prayers. There is no such legal or episcopal restriction upon the use of the Dissenting chapel. It is the property of an independent society, who usually delegate their control over the building to the occupant of the pulpit. There is nothing to prevent its employment for purposes of secular as well as religious instruction. The preacher may at any time become the lecturer on history, science, poetry, or even politics, and so make himself the teacher of thousands outside the pale of his Sunday congregation; the guide of their thoughts, the master of their opinions, the object of their esteem and affection. Whether he can afford enough of time and strength thus to enlarge his labours is a question that each must answer for himself; but he can lend to others his chapel for such purposes, and invite the aid of friends both lay and clerical. A large range of topics will be necessary to attract large audiences, and this variety of subject will make it the easier to obtain qualified speakers. When no more of these can be had there are poems, histories, fictions, biographies, travels, from which to read. There are also the materials of musical performances lying in abundance round every centre of religious or educational association. Music, reading, and speech might be usefully combined in each entertainment of the kind we recommend, or varied with illuminated pictures and diagrams. Both the eye and ear may be appealed to in the instruction of adults as of children, and for the attraction of multitudes whose senses have been dulled by manual toil or sordid cares. Knowledge is the great necessity of their being. Knowledge will lighten their burdens, guide their steps, abridge the distance between their privations of poverty and the truest enjoyments of the rich. Knowledge will cheer their narrow dwelling with a light more celestial than that of sun or stars. Knowledge will enliven with immortal songs the dull round of their labour and their rest. Knowledge will confer the substantial benefits of which these may be deemed but the imaginative expressions. Knowledge will help to the acquisition of higher wages, healthier homes, social independence, political liberty. Knowledge will dignify their toils, expand their thoughts, refine their pleasures, polish their manners. Knowledge will do all this, and as much more as man is capable of receiving from the hand of Truth, through the strong pressure of material interests and sensual passions. For knowledge is the communication of truth, and teachers are the ministering priesthood of universal good.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* has an article on the late discussion in the Town Council on this subject, in which after expressing its dislike of the tax, though preferring to put up with it rather than keep a blister continually open, it says:—

Granting that the ministers are fully entitled to their salaries, and granting also that faith must be kept with present incumbents, are we in all time coming to be taxed as a town in order that a portion, chiefly of our wealthier and more well-to-do fellow-citizens, may be relieved from the Christian duty of maintaining their own clergy, or, at least, may enjoy the privilege of taking twopence from their neighbours for every penny of their own? Mr. McLaren and others don't see their way to this. Whether they were always of the same mind or not is a matter of perfect indifference to us and to the general community. And though we may doubt how far it is consistent with the acceptance of the office of a magistrate to refuse, in any case, to administer the law entrusted to one's charge, we have no doubt whatever that magistrates and citizens may, and will, agitate for its repeal until this anomalous statute be utterly abolished.

The article from which the above is extracted, derives its importance from the fact that the *Daily Review* is understood to be in the hands of Free Churchmen, and that this is the first time the subject has been referred to in its columns.

The *Edinburgh Courant* (Conservative), admits that "The estimated loss on the total amount of the assessment for this year, after exhausting all efforts to procure payment, is serious, being five per cent. of

the whole, or 2,200l."—"a sum," it well adds, "calculated to create material embarrassment in the city funds."

THE IRISH MARRIAGE LAW.

At the recent meeting of the Irish Congregational Union at Londonderry the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That there should be but one legal method of securing due notice, publicity, and registration in the solemnisation of matrimony, among all denominations.
2. That if the fullest legal embodiment of this principle be found impracticable, in relation to the Established and Roman Catholic Churches, it ought to be carried out, without distinction, in relation to all other denominations.
3. That, in the bill of Sir Hugh Cairns and the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, we approve of the two proposed methods, for all parties, of celebrating marriage by publication of banns, and by licence or certificate.
4. That in the solemnisation of mixed marriages by publication of banns, there should be no restriction whatever arising from the religion of the parties—due publicity and registration being secured.
5. That in reference to marriage by licence or certificate, the same liberty should be secured to the Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists as to other Protestant Dissenters, without any restriction arising from the religion of the parties.
6. That we most strongly object to the erection of presbyteries and district meetings into legal tribunals for the decision of questions respecting marriage, and especially without appeal to the civil courts.
7. That we object to the proposal to invest the Registrar-General with the power of final decision, respecting the issuing of licences, and recommend that there should be a right of appeal to the higher legal tribunals.
8. That if the distinction between marriage by licence and by certificate be maintained, it should be extended to all denominations of Protestant Dissenters, and that the length of notice and amount of fees should be the same for all.
9. That on the solemnisation of matrimony, the parties should be furnished with a certified copy of the registry.
10. That we altogether object to the degrading proposal to placard at the registrar's door the names of Protestant Dissenters who wish to be married by licence or certificate: and claim that publicity of notice should be secured among all Protestant Dissenters alike, by making it the duty of the registrar to give notice of the intended marriage to the minister of the place of worship to which the parties respectively belong, and notice also to the minister by whom the marriage is to be solemnised.
11. That owing to the difficulty of defining and ascertaining what constitutes membership in the various religious denominations, the solemnisation of marriage ought not to be made dependent on it.
12. That, excepting the objections already indicated, we approve of the provisions of Sir H. Cairns' Bill with reference to marriage by licence or certificate from district registrars, as that ought to be extended to all Protestant Dissenters alike.

FATHER PASSAGLIA ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE PAPACY.

In his much talked-of pamphlet, just published, Father Passaglia warns the Catholic bishops of an approaching disruption in the Church. One of the passages is as follows:—

Who can be so blind (says the reverend author) as not to see that Italians are reduced to that deplorable extremity that there is not distant but imminent danger of the greater number among them seceding either openly or in their hearts from the communion of the Church, and that that affectionate mother runs the risk of losing those of her children who are most dear to her. See what is now taking place. The greater portion of the clergy stand out in violent opposition to the greater portion of the laity; several bishops have abandoned their flocks, and the pastor of pastors himself—the successor of Peter, the august Vicar of Christ upon earth—hurls censure and excommunication on the Italian nation. One might think that of the double faculty of punishing and forgiving the shepherd of souls retains only the power to punish; thus we see all the priests busily engaged in blaming, in opposing, in execrating what all in Italy ardently desire and embrace—all, both the great and the lowly.

The remedy for this state of things Father Passaglia describes to be as follows:—

If, in other times, the conditions of human society might have suggested the necessity of combining a civil principality with the Supreme Pontificate, the form of public and private institutions is now so greatly changed that the Pontiff can wish for nothing better than to see the sceptre separated from the keys, the tiara of the priest from the diadem of the king. This separation may indeed meet with opposition from those who are absolutely dependent on the Papal government, but it is invoked with one voice by the whole Italian people, who cannot any longer tolerate that the reconstituted nation should be left without its capital. It is unanimously invoked by the most cultivated peoples of Europe, who clearly perceive that the most serious injury accrues to religion and to the Supreme Pontificate from the responsibilities of civil monarchy. This separation is invoked by the dangers from which it will be impossible to save the Church and civilised society if the Pontiff will not attempt his mind to councils of concord and of peace; it is recommended by the office of supreme pastor which should take into account only the advantage of the flock; it is called for, lastly, by all the divine and human rights which urge us to address to Pius IX. the very words that the Bishops of Africa spoke to Pope Innocent I.:—"Seeing that God, by His mercy, hath placed thee in the apostolical chair, and hath made thee hold such a post in these our times, when it would be a greater fault in us to keep silent respecting whatever must be suggested for the welfare of the Church than for thee to hear with reluctance and negligence our words, we implore thee to direct thy pastoral care to the great dangers menacing the weak members of the church of Christ."

It appears that no less than a thousand ecclesiastics of Southern Italy are actively engaged in working for the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope. An address from the Central Committee at Naples to the clergy of the provinces presents the question as affecting the interests of the Catholic Church very fairly and very sensibly. The committee assume that the temporal power of the Pope is irreparably lost, and that Rome must become the political centre of Italy. Receive it as they may, the fact exists, and the address argues that, if the clergy resist, Italy will, through their fault, be severed from the Church, "and the clergy will remain separated and accursed by the people." An address to the Pope conjuring him "during the raging of the present tempest to cast into the waves the insupportable weight of earthly grandeur to save from shipwreck the barque of St. Peter," is the result of this address, and it has been enthusiastically received and numerously signed.

M. DE PRESSENSE AND THE RECORDITES.

M. De Pressense, of Paris, sends the following letter to the *Record*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD.

Geneva, September 12, 1861.

Sir,—I will not write a detailed answer to the attack which one of your correspondents makes against me in your number of September 6th, in a letter dated from Geneva, written, no doubt, after one of the beautiful meetings of the Evangelical Alliance which were held in that city.

While all hearts seemed united in one feeling, your correspondent was preparing himself to dart the most perfidious insinuations at one of the members of the Evangelical Alliance.

I will not confute, one by one, those insinuations disguised sometimes in an affectedly mild language, according to a well-known proceeding; I will content myself with replacing in their true light the facts which have been altogether disfigured in your correspondent's letter.

It is completely untrue that I have been the cause of the alteration of the doctrinal basis of the French branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which has been partly penned by the blessed Adolphe Monod. It is untrue that I have altered my theological tendency according to circumstances, and turned with every wind. I have invariably followed the same way, good or bad; and if I have sometimes assumed a different attitude with respect to the same men, it is because they themselves had changed. The correspondent of the *Record* reproaches me with having evinced some sympathy with the heresies of our times. This is an untruth, only while strongly opposing the ideas which appeared to me both erroneous and dangerous, I have not overlooked the fact that in every heretic there is one immortal soul, a soul not unfrequently exasperated by the taunts of a dogmatical bigotry. As regards the assertion of your correspondent, "That my observations are in a good measure to be attributed to my association with mere literary men, to a desire to avoid the offence of the cross," I will not stoop to confute so odious an insinuation, which transforms me into a Demas, ashamed of the folly of the cross in the eyes of the present age; nor will I notice the unwarrantable assertion of your correspondent that I seem to accept the dogmatical basis of the French Alliance. I deliver up these calumnies to the judgment of my brethren. I am in haste to have done, to return to these noble solemnities of Christian love from which (according to the *Record*) I should have been excluded, if the Committee of Geneva had known my real opinions. Then, I do not hesitate to say that these solemnities would only have been the solemnities of sectarian intolerance instead of those of the Evangelical Alliance. I return to those solemnities, Sir, praying to God that I may not fall into the guilty inconsistency of those who prepare themselves to traduce a brother, while sitting by him, perhaps, at the Lord's table in the name of the holy Evangelical Catholicity.

With much esteem I remain, Sir, yours very truly,
EDMOND DE PRESSENSE.

GRAVEYARD INTOLERANCE IN CEYLON.

A case of sectarian intolerance on the part of a clergyman of the Church of England has caused much excitement amongst the European population of Ceylon. There is outside of Colombo a quiet shady spot, which is the burial ground of Europeans. The cemetery has been consecrated, and the trustees describe it as provided for the use of the members of the Church of England. In practice this exclusiveness has been departed from. Many Presbyterians, who constitute two-thirds of the European residents, have been interred there, their own ministers officiating at the service. But this tacit departure from the trust-deed has lately been put a stop to. Mrs. Leslie, an aged Christian lady, the mother-in-law of the Scotch chaplain, the Rev. C. Mersom, having died, her son and daughter wished to have her buried among her countrymen, and had a correspondence with Government on the subject, which resulted in an announcement that the remains of the departed would be buried in the graveyard referred to. Accordingly, on the morning appointed, the body was carried to its long home, and a brother chaplain, a Presbyterian, was in attendance to conduct the service. Though there were three members of the Episcopal Church among the funeral group, the procession was stopped at the cemetery gates, in consequence of Mr. Bailey, the acting senior colonial chaplain, as one of the three trustees, having considered it "expedient" to enforce the conditions of the trust-deeds. Two chairs were hurriedly brought from a neighbouring house, and on them the coffin rested while the service lasted; and then it was taken into the enclosure, and in silence the body was lowered into the tomb. It appears that but for the presence of the Colonial Secretary, this reverend bigot (Mr. Bailey) would have altogether prevented the interment of Mrs. Leslie in the burial-ground.

This act of bigotry is loudly condemned by the

local press, demand a revision of the trust-deeds. The *Columbo Overland Observer* says:—

The Presbyterian Church is really the established Church of this colony, if there be any established Church, and two-thirds of the Europeans who have made Ceylon what it is, belong to this Church. And yet, in addition to this graveyard matter, there is the distinction made of salaries, which, in the case of Presbyterian chaplains are 150*l.* lower than those paid to the Episcopal chaplains of equal standing. Troubles of this kind are always the result when the State steps beyond its province, and meddles with religion.

In another article our Ceylon contemporary says:—

We unhesitatingly recognise the Episcopal Church as a Church of Christ. Her ordination we respect as valid—we acknowledge Episcopal ordination to be as good as Presbyterian ordination, or Independent or Baptist ordination,—but not better. When an Episcopalian talks of exclusive privileges—of his Church being THE CHURCH—and when that Church by virtue of her union with the State begins to despise her fellow Christians, and to beat her fellow servants—then, in the name of human freedom, and of that Bible which is open to us all, we raise our voice and denounce such assumption and such proceedings as unscriptural. We have said no word against the Episcopal Church as a Church of Christ—we acknowledge and admire the good that is in her. What we have denounced is the assumption of claims to superiority which we regard as high treason against Christianity—and we should equally denounce the evil were its upholders Presbyterians or Nonconformists. While we continue to honour all that is great and good in the Episcopal Church, we shall not cease, while we can hold a pen, to contend against fancied “rights” to monopolise God’s earth—to insult the living, and to outrage the dead.

It seems that the above graveyard is so crowded that it is likely ere long to be closed. The Government propose opening a new cemetery to which it is hoped that all denominations will have free access and interments take place without any interference from the most offensive because the most incongruous of all castes—the Caste Ecclesiastical.

TRACTARIAN DEVELOPMENT.—A New High Church scheme is propounded under the following circumstances:—A “Religious House” is to be opened for young men who are members of the Church of England, and in which they are to commence a life under fixed religious rules, having for its foundation the three-fold promise of obedience, poverty, and celibacy. One of the young men who is about to enter has, it is said, given what he can to fit up an oratory, and will, when in residence, give up all he has for the support of the society. A gentleman who styles himself “Brother Ignatius” is inviting communications from young men on the subject.

MINISTER’S DUES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Saturday week the Rev. Mr. Lucas, rector of St. Lawrence’s parish, Southampton, issued a summons against Mr. Alfred Pegler, an extensive jeweller, and deacon of a Baptist church, for non-payment of 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* minister’s dues and oblations. The defendant refused payment on conscientious grounds, and the Bench—being compelled by the law—made an order in favour of the rev. gentleman, who has on former occasions levied a distress upon the goods of rebellious Dissenters, and is prepared in the present instance to adopt similar measures to recover his claims.

THE CHURCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE.—Not as in her earliest and palmiest days to proclaim the blessings of salvation, but to offer to the highest bidder the goods and chattels robbed in her name from the conscientious Nonconformist,—such was the humiliating and disgraceful spectacle exhibited in the market-place at Dorking on Friday last. The hour of sale was announced to be “two o’clock to a minute,” and to a minute the auctioneer put in an appearance. Lots 1 to 5 comprised a quantity of coffee, tea, and pickles, taken from Mr. Matchos, the proceeds reaching 15*s.* 6*d.*, the exact amount of the legal expenses, and leaving the original claim for the rate, 3*s.* 6*d.*, to be again distrained for. Lots 6, 7, and 8, taken from the Rev. J. O. Whitehouse, were then submitted to the hammer. No. 6, a time-piece, realised 18*s.* 6*d.*; No 7 was a choice lot—the portraits of Mr. E. Miall and the Rev. T. Binney—such commodities, however, appear to be little appreciated in the State Church market, both portraits being knocked down for 2*s.*—a shilling each, and the purchaser a professed Dissenter. Lot 8 was an oil lamp, and obtained half-a-crown. This closed the sale, which had occupied but ten short minutes, the auctioneer hastening away as if ashamed of his work, and the crowd dispersing to reflect on the edifying proceedings.

THE EVILS OF PATRONAGE.—THE HAWORTH INCUMBENCY.—It may be remembered that a vacancy lately occurred in this living by the death of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, the father of the renowned sisterhood who have secured a high place in our literature. His curate was the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, the widowed husband of Charlotte Brontë, who had smoothed the old man’s dying bed, and saw his head laid in the grave. He had for many years laboured in every sense as the Pastor of Haworth. His character is above reproach, and his faithful discharge of the duties of his office well known. What was more natural than that the people of Haworth would wish the incumbency to be conferred on the man who had gone out and in before them for such a long time, and who stood in the relation of husband to her that first made their district known to fame? But the people of Haworth were not consulted at all in the matter. Mr. Nicholls was sacrificed, and a stranger appointed. The *Bradford Observer* explains how this came about:—

Our vicar has the patronage of Haworth, but the endowment, created by a legacy of land, is under the

management of twelve trustees appointed under restrictions devised by the legator. In the event of the patron appointing a person not approved by the trustees or their majority, they can withhold the endowment and leave the incumbent to live on air, or meditations among the tombs. Dr. Burnet, being the patron but in name, wisely allowed the trustees to nominate the person whom they wished to be presented to the living. At the first meeting of trustees respecting the filling up of the vacancy, there were we believe nine of the trustees present. Four of them voted for Mr. Nicholls and four for Mr. Wade. The ninth trustee being a Dissenter declined to vote, and thus the first meeting had no result. At a second meeting held recently, all the trustees were present, when five of them voted for Mr. Nicholls and seven for Mr. Wade. Among the majority was the Dissenter who on the first occasion declined to vote: he had this time overcome his scruples. Dr. Burnet immediately did what he could not help, appoint the nominee of the trustees to the incumbency of Haworth.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.

On Monday afternoon, the 31st ult., the ministers and other friends who had taken an active part in conducting the Special Sunday Services in St. James’s Hall and the Britannia Theatre last year, dined together in the rooms of the Young Men’s Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, on the invitation of the managing committee. The chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Morley, who, in introducing the business of the evening, said they were there to express their gratitude for favours to come, rather than for services rendered; but he was sure there was not a member of the committee but felt thankful in view of the good that had been done, and perhaps the highest compliment he could pay to the ministerial brethren who had, from love of the cause, preached in the hall and in the theatre, was to assure them that, by the blessing of God, their services had been successful. It was the intention of the committee to proceed on the same footing this year as last, and while bidding God speed to those who were engaged in conducting the more general services, to maintain the same distinctive ground as Nonconformists which they had occupied from the first. The meeting was also addressed by Sir Samuel Peto, M.P., Charles Mudie, Esq., Mr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Binney, Rev. Mr. Brock, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. Dr. Edmond, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Philip Hardcastle, Rev. John Graham; and among the other ministers present who were ready to co-operate were the Rev. Dr. Spence, Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. W. Landels, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. W. Chalmers, &c. The facts adduced testified the great good which had been done last year, the average attendance having been from 7,000 to 8,000 persons, and in the course of the season 490,000 copies of the hymns printed for the services had been distributed.

The special services at St. James’s Hall will be recommenced on Sunday next,—the Rev. W. Landels preaching in the afternoon and the Rev. Henry Allon in the evening.

The services of the United Committee were resumed on Sunday evening for a period of six months. The preachers were as follows:—Sadler’s Wells—afternoon, Rev. W. Grigsby, minister of the Tabernacle; evening, Rev. J. Rogers, M.A., incumbent of St. Barnabas, Hornsey-road. Pavilion—Whitechapel-road—Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., minister of Stepney Meeting House; and at the Standard—Dr. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society. At the Standard there was a crowded audience, and of the class for which these services were instituted. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission at the Sadler’s Wells Theatre. At present, therefore, the fears of some friends of the movement, that the interest of the poor in these services would be found to die out with their novelty, appears unlikely to be realised. The considerably larger proportion of men to women attending these services still continues to be a pleasing and noticeable feature connected with them. Dr. Davis’s address on the text, “Quench not the Spirit,” was listened to with marked attention throughout. We (*Record*) understand that the committee have been prevented renewing the services at the Victoria at the same time, owing to the lessee having very unexpectedly let this theatre to Mr. William Carter for six Sundays. The committee are, however, in treaty for another building during the interim.

HOLMFIRTH.—The Rev. R. Willan, late minister at Lane Independent Chapel, having resigned the pastorate of the church and congregation, with whom he has been connected for several years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening week, to a large congregation, preparatory to leaving the neighbourhood for Egham, near London.

PRESTON.—The Rev. John Briggs, student of Airedale College, has received and accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Grimshaw-street Chapel, Preston, to become their pastor. Mr. Briggs will not be able fully to enter upon the duties of the pastorate for a short time, not having quite completed his collegiate studies.

SION CHAPEL, WHITECHAPEL.—The lease of this venerable structure having recently expired, the Church and Congregation under the pastorate of the Rev. John Thomas, B.A., have removed, *pro tem*, to the large hall, South-street, Whitechapel-road. An inaugural service was held on Thursday evening, the 26th ult., at which the following ministers were present—Rev. John Thomas, B.A., J. Kennedy, M.A., W. Tyler, J. Bowry, S. Eastman, E. Schnadhorst, J. Richards. The Rev. Charles Stovel delivered an

address, which was characterised by great fervour and pathos, and produced a most profound impression. The opening services were continued on the following Sabbath, when the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A. (pastor), preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. Sugden, B.A., in the evening. The hall was filled to overflowing on each occasion.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT BALMORAL.—A meeting was held in the open-air, near the suspension bridge at Crathie, on the evening of Sunday week, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Ireland, of Skene, and Cobban, of Braemar. The attendance was large. The Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Stanley of Alderley, General Grey, and others from Balmoral Castle, were present.

HALIFAX.—REV. E. MELLOR.—On Wednesday evening last, at a very numerous meeting at Square Church Schoolroom, a testimonial was presented to the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., on the occasion of his removal to Liverpool to succeed the Rev. Dr. Raffles, after labouring for fourteen years as the pastor of Square Congregational Church. The testimonial—which was presented by J. H. Philbrick, Esq.—consisted of a splendid photographic portrait, one of the best productions of Mr. Eastham, accompanied by an appropriate address, neatly written in illuminated characters by Mr. Longbottom.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ZION’S HILL, PEMBROKESHIRE.—Public services were recently held at this place in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Lodwick, of Brecon College, as pastor of the Independent Church. Sermons were preached the first evening by the Rev. W. Griffiths, of Tenby, and the Rev. S. Evans, of Hebron. On the following day a most admirable discourse on the nature of the Christian Church was delivered by the Rev. Professor Roberts, of Brecon College. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. Caleb Gwion, of Milford, to which Mr. Lodwick replied in the most appropriate and intelligent manner. The ordination prayer was offered partly in English and partly in Welsh, by the Rev. Caleb Morris, formerly of London. The charge to the church was delivered by the Rev. E. Lewis, of Brynberian, and to the young minister by the Rev. Professor Morris, of Brecon College, who, in the course of his charge, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Lodwick’s abilities, and of his perseverance and general conduct during the five years of his collegiate course. Sermons were also preached by the Revs. H. Jones, Ffaldybrenin, J. Jenkins, St. Florence, and — Richards, Llanelly. There were in all twenty-nine ministers present, including several of Mr. Lodwick’s fellow students.

TURKISH MISSIONS.—Many of our readers are aware that the Turkish Missions Aid Society, established a few years ago in this country, has suffered materially from an impression that it was affiliated with the American Board of Missions, and indirectly contributed to support slavery, with which system the Choctaw and Cherokee Missions of the Board were formerly implicated. Such was never our own opinion, and consequently we have as occasion offered advocated the interests of the Turkish Missions Aid Society as peculiarly deserving the support of a people who, like the English, had done so much to maintain the political existence and independence of the Ottoman empire. We are glad to find at this time, when, owing to the civil war in the United States, the American missions in Turkey are greatly straitened for want of funds, and when also the facilities for spreading the Gospel in the Sultan’s dominions are greater than at any former period, that the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the uncompromising advocate of negro rights in America, has expressed his opinion of the claims of the Turkish Missions Aid Society in terms which cannot fail to dispel all errors respecting it, and to excite fresh interest in its behalf. We may just add that at the annual meeting in Leeds in behalf of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Dunmore declared emphatically for the American Missionaries in Turkey, that they were unanimous in condemning slavery and desiring its abolition.—*Leeds Mercury*.

KETTERING.—The new Baptist Chapel in this town, which bears the name of Fuller Chapel, was opened on Tuesday, 24th of September. A meeting for prayer was held at eight o’clock a.m., and at half-past eleven the first public service was commenced by singing and a short prayer by the minister of the place, the Rev. James Murrell. The Rev. T. Toller, Independent minister, read the Scriptures and prayed, and the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge, the former pastor of the church, preached an able and deeply-interesting sermon from Dent. xxxii. 3, 4. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Eaton, Wesleyan minister. The dinner at the Corn Exchange was rendered specially interesting by addresses from the Rev. A. G. Fuller, and his brother Mr. W. Fuller, sons of the great man whose name is so closely identified with Kettering. More than 800 persons partook of tea in the school-room and lecture-room of the chapel, and at six o’clock, after reading and prayer by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, the Rev. J. P. Murrell, of Leicester, delivered a discourse of great power and impressiveness from Psalm cxxxii. 8—10. The service was closed by the Rev. T. T. Gough. On the succeeding Sunday the Rev. J. T. Brown, of Northampton, preached two admirable sermons to crowded congregations; and on Monday evening the inaugural services were brought to a conclusion by a discourse from the Rev. A. Murrell, of Manchester, distinguished by his usual brilliancy of language and illustration. All the services were attended by large, most of them by overflowing congregations; and the collections, with some few donations, amounted to something over 200*l.* This leaves

nearly 1,000l. of the 4,000l. which the building has cost, still to be defrayed. The congregation have by strenuous and continued effort raised a little over 2,000l., and the liberality of friends in Leicester, Cambridge, London, Harborough and Northampton has, with the opening collections, contributed about 1,000l. more. The people who, though poor, are still willing to work and give to the utmost of their power, will gratefully receive any help that may still be rendered to them. The chapel, built from the designs of Edward Sharman, Esq., of Wellingborough, commands universal admiration for its beauty and commodiousness. It is a Lombardic structure, with sitting for about 850 persons, a large lecture-room, vestries, and school-room for about 400 children.

MINISTERS' TIDYBIL ENGLISH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.
—**ORDINATION SERVICE.**—On Sunday, the 23rd ult., this chapel was re-opened, having been closed for some time in order to increase the accommodation so much required by erecting a gallery. A new pulpit has also been put up, with massive background, and the chapel tastefully painted throughout. The chapel will now seat over 700. On Sunday there were three services, all well attended, and on Tuesday, the new minister, the Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A., of Cardiff, late of Spring Hill College, Birmingham, was publicly ordained. The services were opened by the Rev. Mr. Parrish, by reading and prayer, and the Rev. T. Morgan, of Carmarthen, preached the introductory discourse. The Rev. B. Williams next ascended the pulpit, attended by the minister elect, to whom he submitted the usual doctrinal and personal questions, and received replies of a most satisfactory nature. After a hymn had been sung, the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Caleb Morris, late of Fetter-lane Chapel, London. During this supplication the Revs. Dr. Alliot and T. Morgan laid their hands on the head of the ordained minister, and at the close gave him the right hand of fellowship. The charge was then delivered by the Rev. R. Alliot, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Spring Hill College. With prayer and singing the services for the morning ended, the congregation adjourning to the Assembly Room, Bush Hotel, where a collation had been prepared. In the evening the chapel was well attended, and considerable desire exhibited to hear the Rev. D. Thomas, of Stockwell.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.—The foundation-stone of the new Congregational Chapel, Lord-street, Southport, was laid on Thursday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, by James Sidebottom, Esq., of Manchester. A hymn having been sung, portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. William Roaf; the Rev. Richard Slate, of Preston, offered prayer. After a short statement by Mr. Boothroyd, the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Sidebottom with an appropriate address. The Rev. James Guinness Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, afterwards spoke at some length. He could not but rejoice to see the strenuous efforts made in the cause of God by the Independent body—who, while other sects were doing their share of the good work, were not behindhand. In all parts of the country, if they had been asleep, they were now waking, and wherever they went in this or other counties, they found there was an effort being made by the Independents to meet the growing wants of the population. The rev. speaker rapidly glanced at the history of the Independent body in this country, and eloquently enforced its principles. The Rev. G. D. McGregor, of Farnworth, next offered prayer, concluding with the benediction. The National Anthem was then sung, and the assembly dispersed. The chapel is in the early decorated style. It will seat some 800 and cost about 5,000l. At two o'clock a large number of gentlemen met at the Royal Hotel, to partake of a luncheon provided by the committee. James Sidebottom, Esq., occupied the chair, and Mr. Boothroyd the vice-chair. Mr. Boothroyd, the secretary of the committee, read letters from Dr. Radcliffe, Rev. John Kelly, Rev. G. B. Bubier, Rev. J. B. Lister, and George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., which expressed, as did many others which had been received, the warmest interest in the proceedings of the day. Mr. Boothroyd made a statement of the facts in connexion with the present movement. It was hoped that the chapel would be ready for use during the autumn of this year. As to the cost, the amount of the contract was 4,320l. for the chapel only; and he believed that their chapel would be equal in quality to any in Lancashire, while it would be one of the prettiest, internally, in the entire county. The amount of contributions already promised was 2,687l., and he must express his gratitude for the cordial manner in which those who had been applied to had responded to the appeal for assistance. The noble contribution of 1,000l. by Mr. Hinners, had done much towards starting the movement. The Rev. R. Slate expressed the pleasure he felt in being present on that most interesting occasion, and referred to the origin and progress of Congregationalism in Churchover and the neighbourhood. Mr. Alderman Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in response to the call of the chairman, next addressed the meeting. The Rev. J. G. Rogers thought there was some danger of architects going mad, and driving them mad. He had read a notice in a Manchester paper the other day which stated that the pulpit was a symbol, and a good deal of such stuff. Now he did not like this. He hoped that the committee here were good Independents, and would see that they had a good chapel, with the pulpit in the best place for the people to hear. No doubt it would be a pretty place, but he thought it would be a hundred times prettier if it were not Gothic—(laughter)—and a thousand times prettier if there were no spire—(continued laughter)—but it would be a beautiful

place. A. Barnes, Esq., as one of the building committee, responded to the call of the chairman, and mentioned some personal facts showing the pressing necessity that had existed for several years past for increased accommodation. The Rev. J. D. McGregor, L. Heyworth, Esq., Reece Bevan, Esq., the Rev. J. Harvard (Wesleyan), the Rev. W. Stalker (Baptist), Thomas Simpson, Esq., Joseph Spencer, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Waugh, and other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The latest dates from New York are to September 27.

THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.

The town of Lexington, in Missouri, has been surrendered to the Confederates, after an obstinate defence. The *St. Louis Republican* publishes the following statement:—

The fort was surrendered on the 20th September; the men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst. During all that time there were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground, as has been stated. The supply of water was entirely from the river. There were breast works all round the camp, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this they waited until Colonel Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him. Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground, and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight; but no attention was paid to it. After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks, and seemed mad with joy and delight. As soon as the surrender took place the rebels took down the Union flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a million of dollars, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Colonel Mulligan in the camp ground some time ago, but the rebels speedily discovered and unearthed it. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. The first attack of the rebels proved more disastrous than the long siege that followed.

The following is a Southern account of the affair:—

ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 23.

Despatches were read on Thursday last at Springfield to the rebels that Colonel Mulligan had surrendered without a gun being fired, taking twenty-one pieces of artillery, 6,000 stand of arms, and 4,000 prisoners, and Booneville was also taken, and General Price was marching on Jefferson City. This is the way recruits for the rebel army are got.

The following is the official report received from General Fremont:—"St. Louis, Sept. 23rd.—Nothing since my despatch this morning announcing the surrender of Lexington. Our loss is thirty-nine killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. The loss of the enemy is fourteen hundred killed and wounded. Our non-commissioned officers and privates were sworn not to bear arms against the rebels and released. The commissioned officers are held as prisoners. Our troops are gathering around the enemy. I will send from the field more details in a few days."

The *New York Times* has the following remarks on the subject:—

It may be that M'Culloch was so near to Lexington on Friday that Mulligan saw that further resistance would be hopeless. Why, however, General Lane from the West, or General Pope from the North, or General Hunter from the South, or General Sturges from St. Joseph, or a force from St. Louis, were none of them there to strengthen and relieve the beleaguered and brave men, fighting for four days, a part of the time without a drop of water to relieve the burning thirst from the heat and dust of battle, passers our comprehension. The one mitigating and clear fact is that Mulligan and his men fought like heroes against overwhelming numbers; all the rest is dark, incomprehensible, and unsatisfactory. Especially disheartening is it that a place of great importance, and a battle which was, perhaps, the very turning point of the rebellion for the whole West and South-West, should have been lost with only the old excuse to urge in extenuation—inferiority of numbers. The question presses in the popular mind—when are we to have the right number of men in the right place at the right time?

Lexington is the capital of Lafayette county, Mo., 120 miles west of Jefferson city, 350 west of St. Louis, and is a town of the first importance in Western Missouri. It has a population of more than 5,000 souls, is on the direct road to Santa Fé by overland route, and is the seat of a large trade. Situated on the right bank of the Missouri, it commands that river, and the rebels holding it are able to cut off all communication by that channel with Western Missouri and with Kansas. Thus, as a strategic point, its loss is a serious one to the Federal cause, and its gain one of no small value to the Secessionists. Its possession practically settles the question for that part of Missouri, for there are more Secessionists in that section of the State than in any other, and to have gained Lexington will add very much to their strength. Its loss also puts Kansas in a very critical condition.

The *Chicago Tribune* states that strong fears are entertained that the Confederates will capture General Prentiss' command, as it is reported that his communications have been cut off by General Price.

The Confederates are said to be marching on St. Joseph and Jefferson city. It is reported that General Fremont will take the field immediately with a large force.

Washington despatches state that General Fremont's military action in Missouri had given cause to the President for dissatisfaction. A despatch of the 20th says:—

If the President has not already done so, it is believed that he has decided to depose General Fremont and order some other general to the command of that department. The fact that Lexington and other places have been left almost undefended, when General Fremont has a strong force at his disposal, is a mystery that annoys the President and Cabinet, and it is inexplicable to General Scott. General Fremont will unquestionably be called to Washington to explain.

The New York press also assails General Fremont for not relieving Mulligan.

On the 21st inst. General Lane surprised and routed a body of rebels at Papensville, capturing their tents, wagons, and supplies. General M'Culloch, with 15,000 men, is within fifteen miles of Fort Scott.

The Governor of Missouri has called an extra session of the State Convention, to assemble in St. Louis on the 10th October next.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky was approaching a state of anarchy. Under date Louisville, the 21st of September, we learn that the Confederate General (Buckner) had advanced on Elizabethtown, and issued a proclamation, in which he says that the Legislature of the State had been faithless to the will of the people, and that, though neutrality had been declared, part of the territory of Kentucky had been occupied by Federal troops. He adds:—

The Confederate States occupy Bowling-green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of commanders of other columns of Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements. I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

General Anderson (of Sumter celebrity) had issued a counter proclamation:—

Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 21.

Kentuckians.—Called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbours. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to this State and country. The invaders must, and God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces, who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag that our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defence, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our fathers.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Brigadier-General,
United States' Army.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 23rd, the House Bill—authorizing the military board to borrow 1,000,000 dols. in addition to 1,000,000 dols. authorized May 24, on the state bonds, payable in ten years, and establishing a tax of 6 per cent. on 100 dols. to pay the bonds and interest, the said sum to be appropriated for the defence of the State—was passed by a vote of 62 to 15.

A despatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, dated September 23, states that John C. Breckinridge had fled from Kentucky and moved farther South.

INTENDED ADVANCE OF THE FEDERALISTS UPON VIRGINIA.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Star* writing from Washington on the 24th of September gives the following intelligence relative to a simultaneous advance of the Federalists:—

The overwhelming force, military and naval, which has been preparing for so many weeks past, will shortly make a simultaneous attack upon the Confederates, striking not merely in Virginia, but in the Atlantic States, the Gulf, and at different important points in the West. You will doubtless have remarked in your file of American papers that an expedition has lately been preparing in the North, which the press of that section declared is designed for service in Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds; where it will strike they are, of course, unable to state. Twenty-five thousand troops will accompany the fleet for the purpose of occupying the different points of strategic importance on the enemy's coast, possession of which will give the Government access to the several States in the South, now almost without defenders. The capture of Hatteras Inlet was merely preliminary to far more extended operations, and the force then employed bore no proportion to that now assembling at Hampton Roads. So determined is the Government not to let slip any chance for ensuring victory that every captain and flag officer in the fleet was, last week, superseded—and young, active men put in their places. Poor Commodore Stringham went with the rest, spite of his late victory.

On Sunday morning General M'Clellan had 128,000 men in and around Washington; 30,000 additional will

he here during the present week; and he will command a force of 200,000 troops by the 5th of October. Leaving 100,000 men in the numerous forts and entrenchments which surround this city in all directions, he will launch the remainder into the heart of Virginia, similar advances being made at the same time in Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The immense army across the river is in a highly efficient state of drill and discipline; the commanding officers are mostly soldiers by education, and all possess the most unbounded confidence in their youthful general. The army is provided with, if possible, more than sufficient field artillery, mostly rifled; and the only deficiency is in cavalry, of which there are not, perhaps, more than 12,000 men ready to take the field. Nearly half of these, however, are regulars. The quartermaster's department is well nigh perfect itself, every man for weeks past having received nearly twice the amount of rations he could consume. A clerk of the department informed me to-day that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 four-horse wagons now engaged in furnishing supplies to the different divisions of the army, and all of these have been built and purchased since last March. The whole surrounding country is literally covered with these white-roofed vehicles; our streets are constantly filled with their processions, and yet there is never any dead-lock or disorder in the traffic.

The *New York Herald* states that naval expeditions are preparing for Galveston and New Orleans. Sherman's expedition to the Southern coast was expected to sail within three weeks.

NEWS FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAMP.

Two deserters from the Confederate army have arrived at Washington. One says General Beauregard has 185,000 men, well fed, well shod, well clothed, and regularly paid. The other described the Confederate army as demoralized; that large numbers of the men were leaving for home; and that they had not force enough to defend themselves from attack, much less to move on Washington.

News from the blockading force off Pass-a-l'Ostre represents the Mississippi as hermetically sealed. New Orleans is desolate, and its inhabitants are momentarily fearing an attack and bombardment. The most reliable news from the rebel army represents disease to be prevalent. The national defenses at Fort Pickens were considered impregnable.

Two changes have been made in Jefferson's Davis's Confederacy Cabinet since its formation on the 6th of March last. Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has been made Secretary of State in place of Robert Toombs, of Georgia; and Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana, has succeeded Leroy P. Walker, of Alabama, as Secretary of War. The Cabinet as now formed is as follows:—Secretary of State, Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Secretary of the Treasury, C. L. Memminger, of South Carolina; Secretary of War, Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana; Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; Postmaster-General, John H. Reagan, of Texas; Attorney-General, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 26th September a national fast was observed.

The Imperial yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, with Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde and suite on board, left New York on the morning of the 21st September, and arrived in Boston on the afternoon of the 22nd.

The New York Democratic State Central Committee have passed a resolution approving President Lincoln's action respecting the slavery proclamation of General Fremont.

The total subscriptions to the Federal loan of 10,000,000, had as yet amounted to 3,600,000, from all parts, but the New York journals continue to express confidence that the banks would take the fresh 10,000,000, required on Tuesday last.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. The United States propeller *Fanny*, proceeded on the 17th September with a body of troops to Ocracoke Inlet and entirely destroyed the fortifications which the Confederates had abandoned there, burning the magazine and sinking the cannons, consisting of eighteen long 32-pounders, and four heavy 8-inch navy guns. Two Southern privateers, the *Winlow* and the *Coffee*, ran into Ocracoke with the intention of carrying off the guns, but on the appearance of the *Fanny* they left precipitately. This was the most important port which the rebels held in that vicinity. It was rumoured that the Secessionists intended to attack Fort Hatteras.

Mr. Secretary Seward has issued a circular in explanation of the Confiscation Act, in which he states that the law only contemplates the seizure of such property as may be in transit to or from insurrectionary states or used for the promotion of the rebellion; and that real estate bonds, promissory notes, and moneys on deposit, are not subject to confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawfulness.

The *New York Herald* gives the following list of persons from foreign countries who have taken service in the Federal army:—Prince Salm-Salm, Prussia; Count Liebenhoff, Prussia; Lieutenant Oscar Brendener, Prussia; Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, England; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy de Courcy, England; Count de Paris, France; Duke de Chartres, France; Captain Vaganack, Sweden; Captain Hottman, Sweden; Major Kirk, Canada; and Colonel Rankin, Canada. The young Count de Penthièvre, son of Prince de Joinville, enters the United States naval academy. The Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres have been assigned to the staff of General M'Clellan, with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Seward, in answer to the memorial requesting the attention of the Government to the letters

of Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, has expressed his refusal to interfere in the matter.

Drafting for the Federal army has commenced at Chicago.

The Federal Government has issued an order for accommodation to be prepared for 100 political prisoners on George Island, Boston Harbour.

The Federals have destroyed the fortifications deserted by the Confederates at Ocracoke Inlet.

The survey of the boundary line between Washington Territory and British Columbia had been completed, and the United States commissioners had arrived at San Francisco on their way to Washington to report.

Much damage has been done to the crops in the South by the late excessive rains. The new crop of cotton, it was estimated, would reach three million bales.

The murderous practice of picket-firing, which was inaugurated by the Confederates, and has been constantly kept up by them whenever the opportunity has offered, is wholly discountenanced by the officers of the Federal army. The general disapproval with which the practice is viewed has found expression in an order issued by General M'Clellan.

The *Morning Herald* correspondent announces that a telegraphic despatch from Fort Monroe says:—

A party of fourteen contraband slaves escaped from near Sewall's Point, and came over to the fortress in a canoe. They represent that provisions are very scarce in Princess Anne county, and that there are some five hundred rebels at Sewall's Point. The force there is constantly changing.—These poor wretches, after making their escape, will be surrendered again!

The Prince de Joinville and suite, accompanied by General M'Clellan, attended a review of the Pennsylvania Volunteers at Washington on the 21st September.

Captain Meagher is now actively engaged in the formation of an Irish brigade of 5,000, to be commanded by General Shields.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes from Seneca Creek Hills, Maryland, the camping ground of General Banks's division, between Washington and Harper's Ferry, and within a few hours' march of the Potomac. The special object of the corps, which is said to number some 55,000 men, is to prevent the Southerners, under Johnston, in Northern Virginia, crossing the river for the purpose of invading Maryland and investing the seat of Government. The writer has a very exalted opinion of General Banks. He is "another Oliver Cromwell, waiting the moment when his countrymen shall call upon him to direct the affairs of the Republic—if not as President, as Chief Minister of the Union." The following sketch is given of this Federal officer:—

He is eminently a self-made man, having commenced his career as a factory operative in the State of Massachusetts, rising step by step, until elected a member of Congress, and, ultimately, Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. The contest for the Speakership on this occasion lasted many weeks, and was finally decided by a plurality vote, Mr. Banks beating his opponent—Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, the largest slave-owner in the Union—by three or four votes only. This was during the stormy period of 1855-6, when those party contests were commencing which have culminated in civil war; but Mr. Banks presided over the deliberations with so much impartiality and courage as to earn the respect even of his adversaries, and at the conclusion of his term he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the whole House. He was then elected Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and it is due to him to say that Nathaniel Banks, the friendless factory lad, foresaw the crisis impending over his country, and prepared the old Bay State for the approaching contest by organizing its militia, arming it with improved weapons, and enabling it to march to the defence of the capital before even the President had made his requisition. His gubernatorial term ended, he quietly retired into private life, leaving others to reap the fame of his statesmanship; he accepted the chairmanship of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and bade farewell to politics; but men of his talent and administrative capacity are scarce, even in the United States, and the President and people of the North soon sought him out and forced fresh honours upon him. It may appear strange to military authorities in Europe that a civilian should receive the rank of major-general, and be put in command of an army of 30,000 men, simply for having rendered services of a non-military character; but Mr. Banks has thus far justified the confidence placed in him, and I hazard the prediction that he will far surpass the expectations formed of his ability. He is one of those exceptional men whom Nature forms for exceptional times—statesman, or soldier, as the occasion may develop him; yet without modest, disinterested, and unambitious. He is popular neither with the chiefs of his party nor with the masses; he commands respect and implicit confidence in all, but enthusiasm in none, and to my mind embodies the sterling common sense, iron energy, and indomitable perseverance which marked our Wellington.

To General Banks it is mainly due that Maryland is still a member of the Union. His troops are described as better drilled and more reliable than those across the Potomac in the vicinity of Arlington Heights. There is scarcely a man in any of the regimental hospitals, and but few absent from duty through indisposition. Their pay is magnificent—21. 14s. 6d. a month. The rations are as follows:—

To each private every day:—1 lb. of pork or bacon, or 1 1/2 lb. of fresh beef; 22 oz. of bread or flour, or 1 lb. of biscuit.

To every 100 rations:—8 quarts of beans (dry); 10 lbs. of rice or hominy; 100 lbs. of potatoes or a substitute thereof thrice a week; 10 lbs. of coffee, 15 lbs. of sugar,

4 quarts of vinegar, 1 1/2 lbs. of composite candles, 1/4 lb. of soap, 1 quart of salt. Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

Prince Napoleon is reported to have remarked that if any European Government were to give such rations to its troops it would become bankrupt in three years.

We are afterwards introduced to Mrs. Banks, who "follows to the field her warlike lord."

I found her in the midst of a number of boxes containing pin cushions, sewing materials, buttons, scissors, work-bags, &c., which the women of Massachusetts have forwarded under her care for the soldiers of their State. At the hour of dress-parade, Mrs. Banks reviews one of the many regiments which Massachusetts is so constantly sending to the war, and the motherly solicitude she evinces for the comfort of the troops from her native State has necessarily made her very popular with the men and the entire army under her husband's command.

Mrs. Banks is a daughter of Massachusetts, the first of the colonies to resist oppression, and the first to fly to the support of the Government when disunion plunged the Republic into civil war.

Regiment after regiment is raised from among her citizens, the men in every case being better equipped and armed than those of any State, with the solitary exception of Rhode Island, and I can give no fairer evidence of her patriotism in this crisis than the reply made lately to a New Yorker, who asked how many troops Massachusetts intended sending to the war:—"We shall send a regiment every week for the next six months, and if that won't do Massachusetts will come herself." She has already twenty-one regiments in the field; Senator Wilson is raising two more, and Governor Andrews has just issued a call for six additional, exclusive of one cavalry and four batteries of field artillery. Thirty thousand men out of a population of one million, and all thoroughly armed and equipped without assistance from the Central Government. Verily, the old Puritan spirit still lives in Massachusetts.

Colonel Webster, a son of the Webster, who serves under General Banks, thus favourably described his own regiment, the Massachusetts 19th Volunteers:—

As we passed through the intervening woods, he told me that the citizens now forming the United States army were very different members of society from the majority of those at Bull's Run. "The battle," said he, "entirely cured us of the idea that the low class of our population would make good soldiers. I have selected my men from the bone and marrow of Massachusetts, men who have everything to lose or win in this contest. Every private is an honest, hard-working member of the community, some of them wealthy, and there are 250 praying men among them, who hold a prayer-meeting together every morning. And these 250 will stand their ground when the rest of the army runs." I learned from him that almost every branch of mechanics had its representative in the ranks of his regiment, and there are also several members of the learned professions, amongst the rest a clergyman. The latter, it appears, had offered his services as chaplain, but another gentleman being selected for that office, he immediately volunteered as a private; "and," said the colonel, "he is the best soldier in the regiment."

One of the most popular songs of these sturdy New Englanders is peculiar. It is sung to a tune known as "John Brown," because a great favourite with that hero of Harper's Ferry. It is an old Methodist hymn, with a martial chorus, and is said to be admirably suited for troops on the march.

The words are few and simple, and, therefore, well adapted to the purpose intended, and fresh verses may easily be added to suit the occasion.

Ellsworth's body lies a mouldering in the grave;
Ellsworth's body lies a mouldering in the grave;
Ellsworth's body lies a mouldering in the grave;
But his soul's a marching on!
Chorus—Glory, halloo! halloo!
Glory, halloo! halloo!
Glory, halloo! halloo!
His soul's a marching on!

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord!
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord!
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord!
And his soul's a marching on!
Chorus—Glory, halloo! halloo! halloo!

The second verse is similar to this, as are all that follow. It commences:—

Greble's body lies a mouldering in the grave, &c.
Greble was a student at the West Point Military Academy, and lost his life some months ago in the unsuccessful attack made by General Butler upon Big Bethel. The third verse changes to
Lyon's body lies a mouldering in the grave, &c.

These simple words may not appear very remarkable, but I can assure you when they are sung with a nerve by the sturdy sons of Massachusetts, they produce a strange effect, and carry one back to the days of the Roundheads.

The *Morning Star* correspondent has found his way back to Washington. Writing on the 20th he says, "Within the past five days between 20,000 and 30,000 men have arrived in Washington, passed to cross the river are refused in almost every instance, and the troops sleep nightly on their arms." He dwells upon the character and extent of the defences extending from Alexandria to the Chain-bridge, a perfect network of forts, batteries, and earthworks, daily increasing in magnitude, and which has received the unqualified praise of all the many European officers now in the country.

I have purposely avoided giving particulars of the works on Arlington Heights, and do not now propose entering into details concerning them; but the following description will afford your readers some idea of their imposing character. There are several main or principal forts, such as Corcoran, Ruyon, and Ellsworth, which were completed at an early period of the war, covering respectively the aqueduct leading into Georgetown, the Long Bridge, and the city of Alexandria. Each of these mounts from twenty-four to thirty guns of the heaviest calibre, and they are surrounded by lesser works in all directions to such an extent that an English general remarked there was no place left for the defenders to fight in. At a short distance from the Theological Seminary, and within two miles of the Con-

federate battery on Munson's Hill, several regiments have been throwing up a fort designed to mount forty-seven guns, while another has for some weeks been under way at or near Cloud's Mills, south-west of Alexandria, the plan of which covers seventeen acres, and is to be defended by 200 cannon.

The same writer says he has "reliable information" relative to the Fremont difficulty, which, if true, tells seriously against the Commander-in-Chief of the Western department, and has nothing to do with the slavery question:—

The matter is just simply this,—General Fremont has gathered around him a number of men whose reputations are not of the highest, and these individuals have used him for their own purposes. There are other charges against him, and I may as well class the several accusations as follows:—1. Unmeasured extravagance. 2. Autocratical exclusiveness. 3. Incompetency as commander. As regards the first, General Fremont has hitherto acted in the West without the slightest regard to economy, and it is stated that the Government is already committed by him to the tune of 25,000,000 of dollars. Army supplies have been purchased in the most exorbitant manner; few contracts, if any, have been issued; and competition has been ignored. In the single item of Colt's revolvers we may find a sample of his spendthrift looseness, for he has purchased those articles for 48 dols. a piece, which are supplied to the War Department at 25 dols. The next accusation will certainly rob him of all popularity if persisted in. The general, it appears, has established his headquarters in a magnificent mansion at St. Louis, soldiers with drawn swords keep guard at the gates, and when he rides out he is surrounded with a magnificent retinue. Gentlemen and officers having business with him are compelled to dangle their heels in ante-rooms, and are sometimes compelled to leave the city without obtaining an interview. The next charge is the gravest of all, namely, that of incompetency. The defeat of General Lyon and the death of that commander are certainly due to him if those statements are substantiated which come from St. Louis, not from one person alone, but from several. Fremont arrived out West on the 24th July, and found despatches from Lyon stating that McCulloch and Price had effected a junction of their forces, and were advancing upon Springfield with 25,000 men and twenty pieces of artillery, begging him immediately to send reinforcements. This Fremont could easily have done, and Lyon might have been in a position to rout the enemy and follow up the remnants of his army into Arkansas; but the former took no notice whatever of the demand, allowing two regiments to remain at Rolla which might have reached Springfield a week before the battle, and sending two others to Bird's Point and Cairo, where they could be of no possible utility. Fremont replies to these accusations that celerity in obtaining supplies is of far more value than economy, and that he considered Lyon well able to take care of himself. You will have seen by last mail that the General had arrested Colonel Frank Blair, the brother of the Postmaster-General, the gravamen of the charge against that officer being that he corresponded with members of the Government, and criticised his (Fremont's) movements in an improper manner. The colonel, it appears, has so done with his brother, and there is no reason to believe that the latter submitted the correspondence to the Cabinet, of which he is a member. Those who may be disposed to side with the General in this matter should know that Fremont is largely under obligations to that very important interest in Missouri, "the Blair family," and that he is indebted to their recommendations for his present position. For my part, I am afraid he is not the man for the place, being far too autocratical and impatient of control, and I shall not feel surprised at his removal to some other command where such immense responsibility will not lie on his shoulders. I think the Cabinet will have to come to this decision finally, although for the present no further steps will be taken. The man for that position must possess immense powers of organisation combined with generalship, and it remains to be seen whether Fremont has either of those qualifications.

General Fremont's attention hitherto has been wholly devoted to preparing for his grand expedition down the Valley of the Mississippi in the fall, and he has totally ignored the state of affairs in Missouri. This certainly evinces little of the talent of a general, for what commander would dare attempt an advance with a powerful enemy in his rear? The visit paid him by Postmaster Blair and the United States Quartermaster-General will no doubt produce a change in his plans so far as Missouri is concerned; and as there are more than sufficient forces in that State to drive out all the Confederates, we may expect shortly far better intelligence than that we have received for the past few weeks. A plan of campaign has lately been decided upon at St. Louis, by which it is hoped to entrap the army of General Price, and you may hear within a few days of the rout of that body, and the capture or death of that officer. There are, at the present time, upwards of 60,000 Federal troops in Missouri—more in numbers than the Confederates—and far better provided with munitions of war.

The *Star* correspondent is satisfied that Kentucky will follow the fortunes of her sister States unless she be treated as Maryland, and "occupied." The Canadians were enlisting in the United States army on the frontier and on the naval forces on the great lakes. Instances have occurred of men volunteering in order to obtain the bounty, and then applying to the English consuls for protection.

Mr. Russell's last letter is dated from Baltimore, and is mainly taken up with details of the strong secession tendencies of the Marylanders. The State is really under martial law, and General Dix, with 10,000 men in and around Baltimore, maintained order, and there were, probably, 25,000 men in other parts of the State. The Legislature was to meet at Frederick and take a secret vote in favour of secession, but before the meeting could take place twenty-two of the most prominent men in the State and in the city of Baltimore were taken prisoners on the authority of warrants from Washington. It is impossible, Mr. Russell thinks, to deny that the great majority of the landholders and of the respectable classes of Maryland are in favour of secession principles, and that they hate the New England States

as cordially as the Southerners detest the "Yankees." It is not that they are slaveholders so much as that they maintain slaveholding is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that those who attack it are not gentlemen. The Marylander is a very high aristocrat. These facts suggest the following reflections:—

If the North could but make an equation, and see whether she has the force to act the same part in the Southern States, it is not reasonable to suppose she could any longer deny that her mission is one of conquest and subjugation, in which success is not certain, and in which it is impossible to persist permanently. Conquest may be achieved. By some extraordinary effort of military spirit even an armed occupancy of the seceded States may be effected for a time. But what becomes of the Constitution, of Republican institutions, of the Federal compact, of the rights of the people, and of the undoubted States' rights of internal government? There is, I know, a pretence that there is Union sentiment in solution in the South which will tumble down in a thick precipitate on the head of the Confederates the moment it is stirred by a Federal bayonet; but there is no trace of foundation for the hypothesis. Look at North Carolina! Even the ultra-Union papers ridicule the "bogus" or sham member, Mr. Foster, and his claims for stationery, and the authorisation which has been issued for the creation of one regiment of North Carolinians is regarded as a matter of form, not likely to be of any great use. If the expectations be unfounded, what course will the Government pursue? Acknowledge their error, and agree to a compromise? They dare not in the present temper of the people. Accept the situation, and make a Maryland of every State? Even the wealth and the energy and population of the North might well shrink from the task. But will South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, be more at the mercy of the United States in the full development of their programme than Maryland is now? The future is full of difficulties, which even faith, the evidence of things not seen, cannot pretend to solve.

The Maryland women have embraced Beauregardism with the greatest devotion, and their beauty and grace render them powerful proselytisers.

It may be true that the State has been nearly disarmed by frequent and rigid searches; but, if there are not bows and flags, and rosettes of the orthodox colours forthcoming in profusion whenever the Confederates make their appearance, I am much deceived in the ingenuity and zeal of the fair Marylanders.

Nothing short of a victorious army's strength, can, however, liberate Maryland. General Dix, in reply to certain representations, has stated that, if Baltimore falls into the hands of the enemy, he will be forced to lay it in ashes from his batteries.

The American correspondents of the London journals are divided in opinion respecting the effect of Mr. Lincoln's modification of General Fremont's abolition proclamation. While some think the President has thereby retained Kentucky on the side of the North, others doubt whether he carries the people with him.

The people (writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*) are restive under this policy, and regard it as an indication of weakness. The question is beginning to be discussed with more earnestness. Soon the best minds will be busy with the profound problem which presents itself. The people, guided by their popular instincts, gravitate towards emancipation, and are in favour of a more vigorous and determined attitude towards the slave power. They do not distrust the honesty of Mr. Lincoln, yet regret his modification of General Fremont's proclamation. Why, say they, this tenderness for slavery when it is the cause of all our troubles? Has it not already brought us to the brink of national ruin, and shall we therefore warm the serpent in our breast that he may give us a more fatal sting? Why, again, is Mr. Lincoln so scrupulous about the constitution when slavery is concerned, while he does not show the same sensitiveness in sending white men to Fort Lafayette? If, by the action of martial law, he suspends the Habeas Corpus in Baltimore, and summarily imprisons traitors, why should he be so scrupulous about the application of this same martial law to rebel slaveholders in St. Louis? These and similar questions are now asked by the people. They are discussed on the farm, in the workshop, and in the public press; by the time Congress again meets conviction will have ripened to such an extent that these inquiries will be repeated with still greater emphasis.

The Government is, however, carrying out its policy; for we read that the Federal military authorities continued to return escaping slaves of loyal Marylanders, though not a few made their way into the free States. On the Virginia side the negroes had all long since disappeared; but very few were within the Federal lines.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Mansion-house, in accordance with a requisition presented to the Lord Mayor by the Bishop of London, Lord Lyttelton, Alderman Abbiss, Alderman Mechi, Alderman Carter, Alderman Rose, Alderman Hale, Alderman Conder; Overend, Gurney, and Co.; Smith, Payne, and Smith; Fuller, Banbury, and Co.; Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.; Barnett, Hoares, and Co.; Glynn, Mills, and Co.; Masterman, Peters, and Co.; Smith, Elder, and Co.; Leaf, Sons, and Co.; Longman, Green, and Co.; Effingham Wilson; W. S. Lindsay, M.P., and Co.; and many other gentlemen and banking and commercial firms, for the purpose of reconstituting an institution established in 1848, under the title of "The Metropolitan Evening Classes for Young Men," on a collegiate footing, as the "City of London College." The Lord Mayor presided. It appeared from the statements of the Bishop of London, Prebendary Mackenzie, and other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, that evening classes for young men were established with the approval of the late Bishop of London in 1848. The classes were at first held in various

places in the metropolis, wherever the use of parochial or ward schools could be obtained, but subsequently, when the clergy and other friends of education had been led to establish their own classes for the instruction of young men in numerous parishes, the operations of the Association were almost limited (in 1852) to its head-quarters at Crosby-hall. In February, 1860, the ground landlord having re-purchased the lease of Crosby-hall, the association was compelled to remove, and the lease of its present abode, Sussex-hall, Leadenhall-street, was purchased. The institution is based on Church of England principles, but the classes are not confined to members of that body, nor does the association impose any religious test on its members. The total number of pupils who have received instruction, from 1848 to the present time, is about six thousand. The subjects of instruction have been French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Algebra, Geometry, trigonometry, music (vocal and instrumental), arithmetic, political economy, book-keeping, short-hand, chemistry, elocution, writing, history, English literature, grammar, composition, and Bible instruction. In 1852-3-4 and 5, the pupils were examined by a Board of Examiners, appointed by the association, and certificates were awarded to the most proficient in English literature, geography, French, Hebrew, Scripture History, German, English Grammar, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish. From 1856, when the examinations of the Society of Arts were commenced, to the present time, the pupils of these classes had taken a very honourable place in that society's examinations, having carried off one hundred and sixty-four certificates (many of them of the first class) and twenty-three prizes; and ten of the pupils had obtained clerkships in the public service after competitive examinations. In 1860 the pupils paid 544l. 16s. 9d. to the funds of the association. This institution is now to assume a collegiate form. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has consented to become the patron, and the Bishop of London president. At the conclusion of the proceedings it was announced that nearly 400l. had been subscribed; the Bishop of London, among others, giving 50l.; Mr. Gilbert, of the London and Westminster Bank, 50l.; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 50l.; Lord Overstone, 50l.; Lord Granville, 25l.; and Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, 20l.

A meeting has since been held to inaugurate the college.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 9, 1861.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday night.

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union, which, for two or three reasons, have been looked forward to with unusual interest, have commenced and appear likely to justify the expectations which they have excited. I suppose that nearly four hundred ministers and laymen are in attendance; some of them from very distant places, and, from the faces I have recognised, Independency of all shades must be pretty well represented.

The engagements of the week commenced with devotional services, held last night at Edgbaston Chapel and at Lozell's Chapel. Both places were filled, and very suitable addresses were delivered, by the Rev. R. Bruce at the first, and the Rev. T. Rees, of Beaufort, at the second. This morning, at half-past nine, the number of black-coated gentlemen making their way to Ebenezer Chapel, attracted considerable attention in the thoroughfares. The chapel is a large one, and as good as a chapel ever can be for a conference. It was almost filled, by the members of the Union below and by spectators in the galleries. A little before ten the Rev. J. G. Miall, the chairman of the sittings, took his seat, and the proceedings were commenced with devotional exercises, after which the inaugural address was delivered. It well sustained the reputation obtained by the chairman in connexion with his address delivered in May, being weighty in matter, and yet so graphic and vivacious in style as to be listened to with unabated interest from the beginning to the close. Commencing with some happy local allusions, and references to good men of the neighbourhood, living and dead, it referred to the first autumnal meeting of the Union, held here twenty-two years ago, and described the great changes which had since taken place in things material, political, intellectual, and spiritual. The speaker then proceeded to epitomise the principles of Congregationalism, and to compare them with some other ecclesiastical systems. Then, turning from the principles to the present position of the body, he enlarged on the great responsibility now resting upon it—a responsibility doubled by the fact that the Christianity of America was now hindered in its aggressive movements by the fell spirit of war. Thankful should we be to God for the tranquillity enjoyed by us, but with that gratitude there should be a deep sense of the necessity for greatly increased effort to advance religion in the colonies and on the continent, as well as at home. The characteristics of the age should be studied by the body, and by means of both the press and the pulpit it should strive to leaven society with principles and feelings which were capable of blessing

not themselves only, but the world at large. The address closed by a solemn reference to one who had had the prosperity of that Union greatly at heart, and who had left behind him a name which should stimulate them all to greater devotedness of heart and life.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, at the close of the address, said it had been suggested that at future meetings an hour should be devoted to free speech on the important topics stated in such addresses as that which had just been delivered. That would have the consideration of the committee; an announcement which appeared to commend itself to the judgment of the assembly.

The Rev. HURSTACE CONDER, of Leeds, in a speech containing some good points, very pleasantly put, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his address, and that it be published in the minutes. This was seconded by the Rev. E. GILLES, of Heyton, and cordially adopted.

The next resolution was one placing on record the feelings of reverence with which the meeting regarded the memory of the Rev. J. A. James. This was moved by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, as the representative of the committee of the Union, in which Mr. James had taken so deep an interest and which he had done so much to serve.

The Rev. P. THOMSON, of Manchester, in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the happy results of some of Mr. James's books, as seen in the character of those who presented themselves for Christian fellowship in various parts of the country.

The resolution was then carried in solemn silence, the whole audience rising.

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES then rose to thank the meeting, on behalf of Mr. James's family, for the sympathy and admiration expressed in the resolution. With much emotion he bore testimony to the fact that, exemplary as had been his late brother's public career, his private life had been in happy consistency with it.

The Rev. R. W. DALE, Mr. James's successor, for whose prosperity the resolution expressed an earnest desire, also feelingly responded. He said that nowhere was Mr. James so well loved as among the churches of his own town. Mr. Dale also referred to the late Alfred Vaughan in feeling terms, coupling his name with that of Mr. James, as together supplying the highest qualifications for the Christian pastorate. He also gave a warm welcome to those who had visited the town on that occasion.

The Rev. Dr. FERGUSON introduced the next subject in the programme, the Pastors Retiring Fund. He announced, amid the cheers of the audience, that £2,000 had been raised in two years and a quarter, and that at an expense which did not exceed 160*l.*, or less than one per cent. Twelve pastors received exhibitions in May for annuities of from 20*l.* to 40*l.*, and at the meeting to be held that afternoon five more would be elected. But 100,000*l.* was wanted, and he urged that all the churches should contribute to the fund.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Obeltenham, then moved a resolution, expressing satisfaction at the statement and urging fresh efforts and liberality.

The Rev. THOMAS RIES, of Beaufort, in a speech which, for its simplicity and quiet humour, excited great interest, said that in response to the challenge of a liberal English Christian who offered to give 1,000*l.*, the Independents of Wales had raised 1,900*l.* for the fund, and now they were trying to get another 500*l.* to meet a second challenge for 500*l.*

Some conversation then took place as to those who should be beneficiaries of the fund, it being stated that ministers who have retired are not eligible. The motion was then carried.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the reception of the special delegates to the Union; viz., the Rev. FREDERICK MILLER, who has laboured for thirty years in Hobart Town; the Rev. H. MARLING, of Toronto; the Rev. W. F. CLARKE, of Guelph, Canada; the Rev. R. SEWELL, of Londonderry, from the Congregational Union of Ireland; and the Rev. J. M. JARVIS, from the Congregational Union of Scotland. After their introduction to the meeting a resolution of welcome was proposed by the Rev. J. H. WILSON and Mr. E. KEMION, of Bradford, and that having been carried, the gentleman referred to in the motion successively addressed the meeting in speeches of very great interest, full of facts, and pithily expressed, for the hour of dinner was fast approaching.

That important part of the day's proceedings took place in the Town-hall, the floor of which was completely occupied by the large party for whom the Birmingham Independents had prepared a hospitable and handsome reception. After dinner, some brief speeches were delivered, the most significant being one from the Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN, who urged that Dissenters should see to it that in everything good they strove to keep up to the level of all other communities, not excepting the Church of England itself.

There was a public tea in the same place, and that afforded a good opportunity for mutual greetings, for which the ample space of the large hall afforded free scope.

To-night, a meeting—a large one—has been held in Ebenezer Chapel, Mr. Morley being the chairman, and the speakers being the Rev. Messrs. Balgarnie, Aveling, Marling (of Canada), Chapman, and Mr. W. Spicer. The hour, however, is too late to allow of even the barest reference to the subject matter of their addresses.

To-morrow morning's sitting is to be devoted to preparation for the bi-centenary of St. Bartholomew's-day and Evangelistic efforts on the continent, and at night a meeting to expound and illustrate Congrega-

tional principles is to be held in the Town Hall. On Thursday there is to be a private conference, and a sermon by the Rev. A. RALSIGH, and on Friday morning a breakfast of the Congregational Board of Education. From the excellent beginning which has been made, it may be anticipated that the proceedings throughout will be of a very gratifying character.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

COMPIEGNE, Oct. 8.

The King of Prussia left Compiègne at 12.30 p.m. to-day, and was accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor. The parting of the two Sovereigns was most cordial.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

The *Moniteur* of this morning, in an article on the prices of breadstuffs, says:—"In view of the arrivals of corn, and other provisions, from the north of Europe, it is likely that the rise in prices, which has already made a retrograde movement, will not be maintained. In any case, the price of a kilogramme of bread will not exceed fifty centimes, as the *Caisse de la Boulangerie* will cover the difference, if, contrary to all expectation, no fall in the prices takes place."

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 8.

Signor Ratazzi will very likely enter the Ministry. Letters from Genoa affirm that Garibaldi has quitted Caprea. His destination is unknown.

The Society of Workmen at Turin has determined upon convening another congress of all the workmen's societies, at Asti, in November next, in order to declare the resolutions of the congress lately held at Florence to be illegal.

BOLOGNA, Oct. 8.

To-day the King reviewed the garrison and the National Guard of this city. The reception was most enthusiastic.

His Majesty will leave to-night for Turin.

AUSTRIA.

LEMBERG, Oct. 8.

The editor of the *Gros*, having been found guilty of high treason and inciting the people to sedition, has been sentenced to five years' hard labour, loss of nobility, forfeiture of half his caution money, and deprivation of the faculty of exercising the editorial profession.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 8.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day says:—"In pursuance of instructions received here from Francis II., the Neapolitan archives will be given up. "The reception of the Moorish Embassy was magnificent."

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Oct. 8.

The dissolution of the Assembly of the Comitatus Gran has been decreed. A Royal Commissioner has already been appointed.

The Assembly of the Comitatus Zala has resolved to ignore any illegal ordinance of the Government. It also protests against the nomination of a commissioner and the proposed new organisation of the comitatus, and declares that it will only yield to force.

MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, Oct. 8.

Six battalions of Turkish regular troops, while on their return march from Niksich, were attacked by the insurgents and Montenegrins. After a fight, which lasted four hours, the Turks were compelled to take to flight with the loss of 80 killed and 20 wounded.

AMERICA.

The following are additional details by the last mail:—

The *Tribune's* Washington despatch of the 26th says:—"Sherman's expedition to the Southern Coast will sail within three weeks at the furthest. Fifteen or twenty regiments will have the privilege of going to Charleston, as the principal officers in the command believe, but Mobile or New Orleans is our conjecture. General Viel's brigade of five regiments, now in camp here, will form part of the force, and will go to Fortress Monroe, to sail thence in a few days. General Sherman will not strike the only blow on the seaboard."

The reports that General Fremont is not in good odour at Washington are confirmed.

In the absence from St. Louis of General Fremont, Brigadier-General Curtis had assumed the command there. A despatch, dated Jefferson City, September 25, says:—"Ben M'Culloch is approaching rapidly to form a junction with General Price, with a large, well armed, and disciplined force, and a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington. Col. Mulligan's total loss at Lexington was not over 150, while that of General Price was more than 300."

Three Federal gunboats attempted, on the 25th, to pass the Confederate battery at Stony Point, at the mouth of the Occoquignia River, but were so severely cut up that they had to haul off.

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Subjoined is the answer of Lord Russell to the memorial on Mexican affairs lately presented on behalf of the mercantile community:—

Foreign-office, Oct. 3, 1861.

Gentlemen,—I have received and considered with the greatest attention the memorial you have addressed to me.

You have described truly the evils which afflict Mexico—the robbery and the bloodshed, the impunity of crime, and the absence of any controlling authority in what is called the Government.

Her Majesty's Government have a right by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government will exercise this right. But her Majesty's Government cannot think it wise to interfere in the internal government of Mexico. You seem to think that a protecting force thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquillity would succeed in attaining that object, and that even a small force might suffice for the purpose.

I am sorry to say that I think a very large force would be insufficient to restore public tranquillity.

This is a task which the Mexicans must accomplish for themselves. There are very few cases in which foreign interference can be beneficial, and in those few cases there must be a large and numerous party in the country prepared to avail itself of foreign aid.

I am concerned to say that I see no proof of the existence of such a party in Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, must confine their action to the clear and legitimate purpose of demanding from the *de facto* Government of Mexico, however constituted, respect for the persons and property of British subjects, and the fulfilment of recorded obligations.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

RUSSELL.

To Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., and others.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland arrived at Killybegs on Monday afternoon.

A MILD OCTOBER.—Apple trees and elder bushes are, in several places in the neighbourhood of Arminster, in full blossom.—*Pulman's Weekly News*.

The Earl Russell, accompanied by the Countess Russell and family, has arrived at Minto House, near Hawick, N.B., from Abergeldie Castle, near Balmoral. The noble earl leaves the Earl and Countess of Minto's on Saturday for Newcastle, and will be in London early in the ensuing week.

THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE WORKS.—The members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, accompanied by Mr. Thwaites, the chairman, and the other officers, inspected yesterday the various works connected with the main drainage scheme. They examined, in the first instance, the operations at Old Ford, and followed the line of the northern outfall at Barking Creek. At that point they crossed the river to Erith, where they inspected the southern outlet, and then proceeded to Woolwich, Charlton, and Deptford, at which places they examined the works there in progress. Both the works which are completed and those which are yet unfinished, are in a very satisfactory state. To day the members of the various vestries and district boards will traverse the same ground.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The somewhat protracted proceedings which have attended the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year were brought to a termination yesterday. The Sheriffs made their official return in the Guildhall, and Mr. Cockerell announced that the choice of the Livery had fallen upon the present Lord Mayor and Sir Peter Laurie. Pending the decision of the Court of Aldermen, Mr. Finlay and Mr. Jones congratulated their fellow-liverymen upon the result of the election. Mr. Newbon, on the other hand, proceeded to inveigh against the course which had been pursued, and endeavoured to read a written protest against the election, but he was declared to be out of order. The Recorder then announced that the Court of Aldermen had elected the present Lord Mayor to the same office for the ensuing year. His lordship briefly returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him, after which Mr. Newbon succeeded in reading his protest; Mr. Howell read a letter from Sir H. Mugeridge, gracefully referring to the choice of the Livery; and votes of thanks were passed to the late Sheriffs and also to the Lord Mayor. Thus closed the proceedings in this remarkable civic contest.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were limited. For both red and white qualities the trade ruled inactive. Nevertheless, Monday's advance in the quotations was supported. The transactions in foreign wheat were by no means on an extensive scale. In prices, however, no quotable change took place. The show of samples was only moderate. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at previous currencies. The trade for barley was in a sluggish state, and prices had a downward tendency, more especially as regards malting qualities. The demand for malt ruled inactive, at late rates. Fine oats supported former prices, with a steady inquiry; but inferior kinds were rather cheaper. Beans were a slow sale, and peas changed hands heavily, at Monday's prices. For most kinds of flour, there was a steady, but far from active demand, at full quotations.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	630	440	1,240	270	420 sacks
Irish	—	—	—	860	—
Foreign	2,120	760	—	3,830	3,440 brls.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent in the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to MR. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

SUMMARY.

If there be any real foundation for the reports from Washington the Federalists are about to resume the offensive on a grand scale. By the fifth of this month General McClellan was expected to have under his command a host of a quarter of a million of armed men, sufficient to enable him to leave an adequate force to garrison the extended defences of the capital while he advances into Virginia. There are also to be combined military and naval expeditions to the East and South coasts. Waiting the issue of these great movements, and coming to actual events, there is nothing favourable to report of the Federal cause, notwithstanding the mighty armaments on foot. Lexington, an important strategic position in Missouri and the key to the heart of Kansas, has capitulated to the Confederate General Price, after an obstinate defence, protracted in the expectation of speedy relief. Why that relief did not come is a mystery. General Fremont, the commander of the Western district, is charged with the responsibility of this disaster, as well as the previous defeat of General Lyon. With a force able to cope with the enemy actually scouring Western Missouri he is said to give all his thoughts to the proposed Mississippi expedition, and is described as being incompetent, extravagant, and autocratic. He is evidently the wrong man for so responsible a position. His differences with the Federal Government, irrespective of the slavery question, are serious; and the delay of his resignation is perhaps explained by a sentence in his latest despatch which may mean much or little—"Our troops are gathering around the enemy."

The concurrent accounts of the universal sympathy of the Marylanders with secession illustrates the difficulty of reconstructing the Union. If Maryland, which contains so large a Free-soil element, and is a Border State, can only be kept in the Union by martial law, it is difficult to believe that the Gulf States can ever be brought back except by conquest. If, however, as is suspected, the Washington Government is beginning to despair of reconstructing the United States, why this increasing tenderness as to the rights of slaveowners, when public opinion in the North is setting more strongly against the system? The false position in which the Federal Cabinet is placed is shown by the repeated statements of correspondents that if the North sustains any further serious disasters, it will grapple effectually with slavery. It is hardly the way to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen on behalf of the Federalists to represent their defeats as a probable gain to freedom.

While the Sovereigns of France and Prussia have been putting their heads together at Compiègne to compare notes as to their future relations, and their policy in certain eventualities, the many-voiced people in France and Italy have also been claiming attention. Food riots in Bologna and other cities, and ominous growls from the faubourgs of Paris, are not the less serious because they may be traced to a failure in the crops. In France the people are taught to look to the Government to do everything for them, and the Government has been obliged to interpose

by buying up grain and indemnifying bakers for charging low rates. The price of provisions is falling in France, but at what expense to the State this operation has been brought about, the taxpayers may one day know to their cost. The condition of the Paris workpeople must, however, be serious indeed when it requires three Cabinet Councils, presided over by the Emperor, to be held in one week. We only hope that the new tariff arrangements of France will mitigate the effects of the recent bad harvest upon her population.

In spite of the "Indian summer," which has come upon us to the great confusion of weather proprieties, there is no lack of public speaking up and down the country, though little that is noteworthy. The agitation against the new Educational Minute is proceeding. While the press is pronouncing more decidedly against the *status quo*, the Church clergy are more resolutely demanding that their vested interests should be respected. Because their schools are Church rather than national schools these advocates ask that their mode of education shall be kept intact and their resources undiminished. It will be seen that two of the members of the recent Education Commission have spoken against the new Minute. At Sunderland Mr. Lindsay has been once more raising his voice, not perhaps in the most persuasive accents, for economy in our military and naval expenditure, and one M.P., Sir J. Trollope, has had the courage to protest against the intervention of British arms in Mexico. But protests are of little avail. Colonel M'Murdo treats the rumour of a reduction of the regular army, in consequence of the magnitude and efficiency of the Volunteer service, as "most mischievous rubbish," while the *Globe* interpreting, no doubt correctly, current views at the Horse Guards declares that "no amount or efficiency in the Volunteer battalions would justify a reduction of the regular army." So much for the reports of military retrenchment.

Two dissimilar ecclesiastical events call for a line of notice. The Rev. J. MacNaught, of Liverpool, finding his religious views incompatible with his position, has resigned his incumbency in the Church. It is hardly doubtful that there are hundreds of clergymen who feel equal difficulty as to the specific points he mentions in his manly letter of resignation, though not prepared to cut the Gordian knot by leaving the Establishment. We give elsewhere the local report of the case in which a lad was fined for non-attendance at church. It seems that Winkworth, when hired by a despotic master, was obliged to bind himself to go to church, and would appear to have been fined for breach of contract. It ought to be generally known, however, that the old act on the subject of church attendance is to a great extent repealed.

Yesterday the Congregational Union commenced their autumnal session at Birmingham under very favourable circumstances. The attendance appears to have been very numerous, and, as will be seen from the sketch given elsewhere, the questions likely to be before the Conference for the remainder of the week are of considerable importance, including arrangements for celebrating next year the bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's Day, and the position of Nonconformists in relation to their principles and to popular education. Yesterday the Union passed an appropriate resolution, expressive of its esteem and veneration for the late Rev. J. A. James. It was stated that the Pastors Retiring Fund had reached 22,000*l.*, a sum which ought to be greatly augmented, but has been found large enough to make a start with.

COMPIEGNE.

THE Imperial retreat the name of which stands as a frontispiece to this article, bids fair to become celebrated as the birthplace of great political projects affecting the condition of Europe. Here it is, if we will accept the romance of journalists for historic facts, that, under cover of princely festivities and glittering entertainments, are broached, one by one, those *idées Napoléoniennes* which have for their object the nullifying of the treaties of 1815, and the gradual taking to pieces and reconstruction of that wonderful work of diplomatic wisdom—the balance of power. It was here that the rescue of Italy from the talons of the Austrian eagle was determined upon, and that the first arrangements were made with Count Cavour, which ultimately resulted in the unity, independence, and constitutional freedom of the Southern Peninsula. It is here that, during the present week, King William of Prussia has been the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, of which brief visit diplomacy and journalism has been on the rack to discover and trumpet aloud the inner-

most meaning and intent. The Imperial hospitalities are now over—the Royal guest is gone—and the political world is keenly on the watch to pick up some clue to the mystery which formed the staple of conversation between the two powerful Sovereigns.

On the side of France there seems to have been more than ordinary effort to produce on the King of Prussia's mind a favourable impression. The newspapers for some time past have filled the air with adulatory incense. Pamphleteers have rushed into print to assure the Royal visitant that Prussia has nothing to fear from the territorial ambition of France, and to paint in glowing colours the blessings which will be born of a closer alliance. On the side of Austria there has been a muttering of vague, but dark, suspicions, and "the Rhine" has been talked of as if there were in that river a talismanic influence to preserve the King of Prussia from the otherwise irresistible fascinations of his host. In England, the cue seems to have been to recall the bitter memories of by-gone days—to rake up from their ashes the buried treacheries of Napoleon the First, and to instil into the heart of Prussia that mistrust of Napoleonic friendship which may serve to baffle what are assumed to be the insidious approaches of a deep-scheming, selfish, and faithless despot.

We confess to our utter want of sympathy with any of these national manifestations—if national they can properly be called. We cannot help thinking that very much of the mystery of this much-talked-of interview consists in the haze thrown round about it by the speculations of the press. We are not disposed to regard Napoleon III. as intent upon overturning the peace of Europe. No one condemns more thoroughly than we do the means by which he scrambled into his Imperial throne; but, judging of his European policy by his acts, we are constrained to admit that, on the whole, no Sovereign of the present age has used his power with greater wisdom, or with better results. If we have gained anything from putting a curb upon the ever-encroaching ambition of Russia, we owe the advantage mainly to him. If we rejoice in the creation of the constitutional kingdom of Italy, it is to his intervention that the possibility of such a result is to be attributed. We, at least, have no traditional partiality for the treaties of 1815, nor do we regard with horror the grand principle which the Emperor seems to have espoused as the key-stone of his European policy—that of settling peoples on the basis of nationalities. We look upon Napoleon III. as cautiously, but effectually, bridging over the gulf between the old and the new, as intent upon using his immense power and influence to turn to account the upheaving of peoples in gradually shifting the settlement of nations from a merely dynastic and artificial to a natural and permanent basis. In the face of enormous difficulties he has acted his part hitherto with great moderation and consummate tact; and although his hand is everywhere, and everywhere his touch excites apprehensions, none but his own subjects have reason to complain—and they contentedly accept his rule—that the Emperor of France has worsened their position or their prospects. Princely houses, it is true, may curse him as the author of their misfortunes—diplomats may hate him for having undone their handiwork—but we know not that any people, as such, have found reason to wish that his foreign policy, so far as it has affected their interests, had been the reverse of what it has been and is.

We are under no fear, therefore, that Compiègne has witnessed any conspiracy between the Emperor and his guest menacing to the peace or liberties of Europe. We do not believe that if such had been Napoleon's design, William of Prussia was the right man to attempt to seduce into the compact. There may, indeed, have been a hasty comparison of views between them as to what course should be pursued under certain contingent eventualities. They may have glanced at Poland together, at Hungary and the East, at Venetia and Rome. They may have briefly interchanged thoughts on the principle which should be allowed to regulate affairs in the future settlement of the political equilibrium of Europe. But, we are no believers in the suggestion that the purpose of the Emperor of the French was such as could only be reached by means of a secret compact—and, we have little doubt, that each of the Sovereigns parted from the other as free to follow his own policy, as he was before the interview at Compiègne.

After all, however, we see no sufficient reason to doubt the statements made both at Berlin and Paris, differing as they do, as to the main object of this visit. On the part of Prussia it was authoritatively stated that it was one of courtesy merely—a sort of return call for that of the Emperor at Baden. And this may have been King William's primary motive. On the part of Poland it was given out that the object aimed

at was higher than a social one—that it was also and mainly economic—and this may have been Napoleon's chief design. The Zollverein is about to expire. France, under the guidance of Imperial sagacity, has already entered into liberal commercial treaties with England and Belgium. What if Prussia has been invited to share in this commercial intercommunion? A liberal commercial policy, as between England, France, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, and Italy, would soon extend itself to every country in Europe. The Emperor has given proof of the earnest and enlightened interest he takes in this matter. Is it, then, utterly improbable that he should designedly avail himself of the King of Prussia's visit to induce his Majesty, if possible, to enter into this conspiracy for the extension and expansion of international trade? For our part, we see nothing extravagantly foolish in the idea. At any rate, we shall please ourselves with the belief that the mysteries at Compiègne are not necessarily and exclusively of a criminal character. When events prove that mischief has been brewing we shall confess our faith to have been misplaced. But until then, we shall accept the statements which reduce the supposed mystery to a *minimum*, and which allow us to entertain the thought, that even Sovereigns, nowadays, may meet for good, and that the interests of their subjects may be talked over at the interviews of monarchs.

SEED-PLOTS FOR VESTED RIGHTS.

We have refrained, for reasons which most of our readers will have guessed, from taking any active part in the controversy excited by the late Educational Minute, nor have we now any intention of plunging into the strife between the Committee of Council and the Managers and Teachers of assisted elementary schools. We have not the least expectation that any one of the gentlemen who formed the Royal Commission will shrink from his full share of responsibility for signing the Report which has led to the adoption of the Revised Code; but we must say, in passing, that we agree, to a considerable extent, in the complaint made last week by Sir John Coleridge, as to the unfair treatment which the recommendations of the Commission have received at the hands of the Vice-President of Council, Mr. Lowe. The country will remember the tone of contempt with which the right hon. gentleman, in his speech on the education estimates, dismissed the practical suggestions of the Commission as unworthy of his serious notice, and they will, therefore, feel surprised at discovering that Mr. Lowe has appropriated to his own scheme the most important of those suggestions, and, while casting aside all the qualifying provisions inserted by the Commissioners with a view to give entirety to their plan, has sought to shelter himself behind the authority which he treated with so little consideration before the House of Commons. Assuming that the articles on this question which have recently appeared in the columns of the *Times* represent the Vice-President's views, we must say that the right hon. gentleman has pursued a course in reference to this matter which is far from creditable to him. To abuse, to borrow from, to mutilate, and then to take refuge behind, the same set of recommendations, is what we verily believe no public man but Mr. Lowe could have done with Mr. Lowe's effrontery.

Our present object, however, is to point to the character of the controversy which now rages, as affording an impressive warning for the future. When the voluntary educationists in 1846, urged, in objection to the adoption of the existing system, the danger of overspreading the country with a network of Government functionaries, they were laughed at as fanciful alarmists. But look at what has come to pass in fifteen years! The public have now to contest a matter of urgent reform with a formidable array of vested interests. Should the Government succumb beneath the howling storm, the education of the independent poor will thenceforth be at the mercy of an army of school-masters raised, equipped, and paid by the State. Every change it may wish to introduce with a view to a more complete realisation of its object—every effort it may find itself compelled to make in the direction of economy and retrenchment—nay, every provision it may lay down for the purpose of getting out of its own staff of teachers the work which they were trained, and are under moral obligation to do, will be resisted to the utmost. The rebellion of the whole class of educators, the expectations in which they indulge, the demands they make, the tone of their complaints, and the violence of their demeanour, compel us to notice the analogy which their conduct bears to that of the Sepoy mutineers. In each case, Government nursed

into strength, at enormous cost, the very force with which its chief difficulties have originated.

It is no use, however, lamenting over the past. The evil predicted has come to pass. The country has cosseted into mischievous vitality a new batch of vested interests. The question is, are they to be recognised as possessing either a legal or a moral claim upon the nation. The great majority of the certificated teachers have been raised from their natural level of life by the choice of the Government. They have enjoyed a capital education at the public expense. They have—many of them for several successive years—received a pecuniary *bonus* from the public exchequer over and above what their educational talents and acquirements would fetch in the open market. As a body, they have not succeeded in doing what was expected from them. It may be in part their fault, and in part their misfortune; but, owing to whatever cause, it is a fact that, viewed in relation to the end they were wanted to achieve, they have turned out, on the whole, an expensive failure. Has the nation a right to alter the conditions of their future service? In other words, is the country bound to regard the men whom they have already largely benefited, as pensioners for life? A question of this character and moment cannot be allowed to turn upon mere technical expressions—it must be decided by great moral considerations. Who is, after all, the really indebted party? the teachers to the State, or the State to the teachers? On which side has been the failure to render the *quid pro quo*? Are the interests of the children to be put out of sight by those of the schoolmasters? Have the taxpayers no claim to be heard in this matter? The real question at issue between the contending parties is whether the work to be done, or the workmen trained at the public expense to do it, should receive paramount consideration from the Government.

We are not disposed to enter upon the discussion of the merits of the Revised Code, as compared with those of the system it is intended to supplant. We regard both as unsound in principle, and likely to be injurious in effect. Our objection to the changes introduced by Mr. Lowe is not to their going so far, but to their not going far enough. We think them at once incomplete and abrupt. Much more might have been done had it been cautiously and considerably introduced. But our present purpose is to protest, in the first place, against the modern doctrine of setting up vested rights as a bar to public progress, and, in the second place, to point attention to the inevitable consequences resulting from the interference of Government in social matters lying beyond its province. We do not deny, we never have denied, that the large expenditure ordered by the Legislature for the promotion of education has done some good—but we contend now, as we have done from the first, that, in the long run, Government bounties will raise up greater impediments to the spread of education than in the first instance they remove. The time is fast approaching when the permanent disadvantages of departing from a natural to an artificial system will outweigh the immediate but transient benefits. It is even now at hand; and it behoves all those who care more for education than for the vested interests of professional educators to assist in defeating the claim now openly asserted that the first must not be promoted at the expense of the last.

MADAGASCAR.

A FRENCH telegram, announcing the death of the vindictive Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar, and of the accession of her son, under the title of Rakout-Radama I., will excite special interest in this country. [The remarkable progress of Christianity among the benighted population of this island; the cruel and protracted persecution endured by native converts—thousands of whom suffered martyrdom or were doomed to slavery; their singular constancy of faith, worthy of the apostolic age; the banishment of missionaries; the bloody edicts of the heathen Queen; and the secret sympathy of her son and heir with her victims—form a remarkable and romantic chapter in the history of Protestant missions. The whole story has been told with so much power in the charming narrative of the Rev. W. Ellis, that we presume it is familiar to the majority of our readers. To that long night of darkness and suffering a dawn full of bright promise has succeeded. The cruel Ranavalona is no more; and with her is buried a régime of ferocity and persecution seldom equalled in the most uncivilised regions of the earth.]

Long before the death of the late Queen of Madagascar the question of succession excited much discussion and contention, and strenuous and repeated attempts were made by the opponents of religion and European intercourse to

set aside the Prince Royal in favour of her Majesty's nephew, Ramboasalama, a man of very warlike disposition, the foe of Christianity, and the protégé of her chief Minister. It may be remembered that about eighteen months ago these disputes were for a time put an end to in a manner characteristic of heathen superstition. The Queen, after adopting various means, provided two jars, the one filled with earth from the tomb of her husband, and the other containing some valuable jewels. These were covered with red velvet, and the two princes were to choose one. It was previously decided that he who chose the jar of earth should be the future King; and so it was in the good providence of God that the son of the Queen chose the covered jar which contained the earth from his father's tomb. He was immediately recognised as the future King of Madagascar. According to the French intelligence just received Ramboasalama and his adherents, on the death of the Queen, endeavoured to seize the throne by stratagem, but were defeated, and the pretender and the late Prime Minister of the Queen were killed.

Prince Radama is now the undisputed King of Madagascar, and there is every reason to hope that a new era for that interesting island has already commenced. Many years ago baptized into the Christian faith, the Prince held fast to his profession amid the most trying difficulties, and so far as in him lay protected the native Christians from the bitter persecution of their enemies. His influence, indeed, has all along had a great effect in mitigating the severity of his Royal mother's edict. His first measures on ascending the throne accord with these favourable antecedents. He has published an amnesty and cancelled the edicts of the late Queen forbidding foreigners to enter the country. We must await fuller intelligence than that received from French sources before the full meaning of these changes can be appreciated. But there is little doubt that the amnesty embraces the thousands of native Christians condemned to slavery or exile, and that the "entire change of policy" spoken of includes unrestricted trade with Europeans, and the re-admission of missionaries. There is the more reason to hope this favourable result from the fact that not only is the young King of a pacific disposition, and enlightened beyond most of his countrymen, but is surrounded by counsellors of tried integrity and Christian character.

There is one disquieting ingredient in this otherwise cheering news. We are told that even before his accession Prince Radama had "formally demanded a French protectorate," and that the reforms that have been promulgated are to be attributed to French influence. There is much reason to doubt both these statements. The young king's partiality to Christianity and European intercourse is no new profession. His views had been long and consistently avowed and maintained during the life time of his bigoted mother. Those Europeans who know him best and have had frequent intercourse with him, testify that his leanings are rather to Englishmen than to Frenchmen—to the Protestant more than to the Catholic faith. "The wish is father to the thought" with the French correspondents who forward their coloured narratives from the Mauritius, Réunion, and the small islands round Madagascar where Catholic missionaries are awaiting a favourable moment to enter the country.

The past history of Madagascar abounds with proofs that the natives, from the Sovereign downwards, are jealous of their independence, and resent the smallest symptom of foreign dictation. What need have they of protection at all? They have certainly nothing to fear from England, which desires only freedom of trade and intercourse, and no other European Power but one has interests in that quarter. Perhaps they have more reason to desire protection from France than by France. In many respects Madagascar would be a valuable prize to our French neighbours. In extent large as England and Ireland, with a fertile soil, varied productions, and an industrious population of three millions, it would be a kind of Canaan to the French planters of Mauritius and Réunion, while the fact that it commands the long route to India, and adjoins the flourishing South African colonies of Great Britain, would enhance its value in the eyes of many jealous Frenchmen. We can easily imagine also that it would delight the hearts of the Roman College of Cardinals to see their faith not merely tolerated, but favoured and established by the young King on a soil cultivated with so much labour and success by Protestant missionaries. But there is no substantial ground for believing that the French Government encourage the views of these fillibusters and propagandists, or that they would enter upon a course of aggression in violation of the tacit understanding which has long existed between them and the English Cabinet. The history of Tahiti

affords a telling illustration of the true meaning of a French Protectorate, and of its injurious influence upon the dominant as well as the subject race. We cannot believe that the experiment is about to be repeated at Madagascar; or that the British Government will neglect the opportunity, under the new circumstances of this interesting island of the Indian Ocean, to coming to a thorough understanding with their Imperial ally that, in the interests alike of France and England, Madagascar shall be secured her entire independence.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT COMPIEGNE.

The King of Prussia arrived at Compiègne on Sunday evening at six o'clock precisely, and was received by the Emperor at the terminus. Both sovereigns wore plain clothes. The Emperor was accompanied by the Duke de Montebello and General Fleury. Their Majesties proceeded from the terminus to the Palace in an open carriage without any escort, the people shouting by the way, "Long live the King! Long live the Emperor!" In the courtyard of the Palace the Zouaves formed a double line. The Empress, with the Prince Imperial and her Ladies of Honour, awaited the Emperor and the King of Prussia in the vestibule, at the foot of the grand staircase. On their arrival the Empress advanced to the threshold. The King graciously kissed her hand, caressed the Prince Imperial, and afterwards offered the Empress his arm. Their Majesties then ascended to the Imperial apartments. The staircase was lined on both sides by the Cent Guard.

The King of Prussia was accompanied by Count Pourtalès, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris; by General Bosin, Commander of the 8th Corps d'Armée; by the Aides-de-Camp General d'Alvensleben and Mantouff, and by other officers of the Household. General Frossard, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor; Count de Blancourt, Chamberlain; and Baron de Bourgoing, one of the Equerries, likewise accompanied the King, whom they were sent to meet at the frontier.

Among those invited to Compiègne for the occasion were Count Walewski, Count Persigny, M. de Thouvenel, Marshal Vaillant, Marshal Magnan, the Duc de Magenta, and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

In the evening there was a *curee* (killing of the stag) by torchlight in the Court of Honour. Monday's programme was shooting in the park and a promenade in the forest; in the evening the theatre.

Prior to the Compiègne meeting the *Constitutionnel* published an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, entitled "The Visit of the King of Prussia." This article commences by recalling that in the course of the last ten years almost all the Sovereigns of Europe have visited France, and expresses hopes that these meetings of the Sovereigns will lead the peoples to esteem and understand each other. France (it continues) sees nothing else in the visit of the King of Prussia. Replying to the construction put upon the visit by the German press, which considers it as a mere act of courtesy in exchange for the visit of the Emperor of the French last year, M. Grandguillot says:—"It is, we think, difficult to admit that the Sovereigns of the two most influential and solidly established Continental Powers should meet solely to exchange a few common-places courtesies." M. Grandguillot considers the treaty of commerce now negotiated between the two countries to be of immense importance, "because political treaties only reconcile Sovereigns, while commercial treaties reconcile nations." The article terminates as follows:—

King William of Prussia is one of those princes who are able to understand their country and their age. The firmness and the uprightness of his character are proverbial. He comes of the race of those princes who, boldly declaring to their people that they trample under foot unjust prejudices and blind hatreds, and that they disdain the favour of an ephemeral popularity, only seek the impartial approbation of posterity.

Writing on Saturday the *Times* correspondent says:—

As I told you, the Roman question is adjourned until the interview at Compiègne is over, and both Lavalette and Benedetti are to postpone their departure till next week. The last two Ministerial conferences were devoted to internal affairs, and to the subject of the day, the visit at Compiègne. Nor is there any likelihood of the Italian question having been taken up in the conference which took place to-day. Still, by the end of next week it may be hoped that something decisive will take place, for M. Benedetti, who brought the proposals for the arrangement with regard to the Holy See, is expected to take back an answer. In spite of all denials, the proposals do exist, and were sent to the Emperor when still at Biarritz.

Troops have embarked at Toulon for Rome, in order to replace two regiments of the French garrison in that city.

M. Dupin has published a reply to the recent letter of M. Chevalier. He refuses to discuss the Treaty of Commerce or the customs' tariffs of France, but complains that the treaty has hitherto only procured for France from certain public speakers and journalists in England "injurious treatment and attacks, sometimes made in the harshest language." He is especially indignant that speakers at dinners and

meetings in England should have presumed to assign limits to the naval forces of France.

There were rumours in Paris on Thursday of agitation in some of the Faubourgs owing to distress among the working-classes and the high price of bread. It was reported that numerous arrests had been made, and in the evening a semi-official journal published an article with the view of allaying public anxiety. It put the prospects of the winter supply in the best possible light, and insisted upon the large public works to be executed in Paris as a fruitful resource for the poor. Credit and free-trade is the watchword of the semi-official organs.

The *Constitutionnel* of Friday evening, in an article signed by M. Boniface, says:—"The rise in the price of bread is causing great alarm among the public. We believe that we may state that the *Caisse de la Boulangerie* has taken measures in order that the price of 60 centimes per kilogramme shall not be exceeded."

The "question of the Rhine" is once more discussed in a French pamphlet. The brochure, which is said to have "very high inspiration," is entitled "The Rhine and the Vistula." France, it is protested, does not want the Rhine, which would be worth nothing to her as a frontier; she has already quite as much of the German element as she wants in the French community, and therefore has no aggressive designs upon Belgium; at the very utmost a slight "rectification" of her frontier towards Sarrebruck, just for the sake of symmetry, is all that she could desire. Germany, therefore, has nothing to fear from France—the Rhine is safe; but can as much be said of the Vistula? Russia is the power which Germany has to fear. Russia, though crippled at present, is watching her opportunity, and will certainly be aggressive before long. The pamphlet concludes that the only way for Germany to guard herself against Russia is to encourage the reconstitution of Poland.

The *Patrie* says that orders have been despatched to the French ports for the organisation of the squadron destined for Mexico. Admiral Jurien Lagravier, it is said, will command the squadron.

The King of Holland will arrive in France on the 12th and will remain until the 19th inst.

In the Parisian press there is a united outcry against the *Times* for hinting at the dangers of a coalition between the two most powerful military Governments of the Continent, to the detriment of British interests. The *Constitutionnel* joins the *Sigle*, the *Monde*, and the *Opinions Nationales* in a loud protest against the possibility of danger to the rest of Europe from an *entente cordiale* between Prussia and France. A complete understanding between France, England, Prussia, and Italy is set forth, and with great semblance of truth, as the most "natural" combination; and so doubtless it would prove, if fairly and honestly carried out. Russia and Austria might then in vain fight against European progress.

Monsieur Pic, of Poitiers, who the other day "out-Heroded Herod" by comparing Napoleon to Herod III., is said to have made a sort of *amende honorable*, saying he did not mean it; if this be true, it is the first *amende* ever made by an Ultramontane bishop.

ITALY.

It is asserted that Francis II. has appointed Prince Statella to represent him at Königsberg. [It is announced that he will not be received. The Italian representative will appear simply in the quality of a representative of King Victor Emmanuel.]

The *Opinione* gives a denial to the reports circulated by some Belgian papers relative to an ultimatum for the settlement of the Roman question, which they asserted had been sent by Baron Ricasoli to the Pope. The *Opinione* also denies that conferences had taken place between M. de Nigra and M. Thouvenel on this subject.

A Turin letter in the *Journal des Débats* gives the most positive assurance that the relations of Baron Ricasoli with the Court of the Tuileries are as satisfactory as possible. The French Government has not asked for any cession of territory, either directly or indirectly. The delay in the settlement of the Roman question is occasioned by considerations of quite another character.

A Genoa telegram states that at a meeting of Hungarian leaders, at which Kossuth was present, the Republican form of Government for Hungary was abandoned, and three candidates for the Crown proposed; one is the lineal descendant of St. Stephen, Prince de Crouy, who takes the title of Augustus I.

The anniversary of the battle of the Volturno has been celebrated with great enthusiasm in Sicily. Perfect order prevailed. A popular demonstration at Palermo, to express the popular wish that the Italian army should proceed to Rome, in consequence of the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities did not come off. General Cialdini prevented a similar demonstration at Naples on the 1st of October.

Signor Carcetti, Secretary-General of the Lieutenant of Naples, has been entrusted with an extraordinary mission to Paris.

A Turin journal, supposed to speak officially, affirms that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Prussia was to form one of the topics of discussion at the meeting between the Emperor of the French and the Prussian monarch at Compiègne.

There is still some news respecting the Neapolitan brigands. It is believed that the remnant of the reactionary bands lately disembarked have been able

to effect their escape by re-embarking. Opylano and Criferano, two brigand chiefs, are wandering about, half-starved, in the mountains near Nola. Their bands are dispersing. An unimportant encounter has taken place near Sora, between some brigands and the National Guard. An aide-de-camp of Bourges has been arrested. He was discovered to be the bearer of important documents, among which were letters signed by General Bosco and General Lamoricière. Misticca, a bandit chief, has been killed, and his band destroyed. Brigandage has now terminated in the province of Reggio. Some reactionary agents who had disembarked at Agropoli have been arrested.

ROME.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The *Union* publishes the following as being, if not the exact text of the Pope's Allocution in the late Consistory, at least very nearly the *ipsissima verba* of his Holiness:—

In these times of confusion and disorder it is not rare to see certain Christians, certain Catholics—there are some of them even among the secular clergy and in convents—who have over on their lips the words middle-term, conciliation, compromise. Well! I do not hesitate to declare these men are mistaken, and I do not regard them as the least dangerous enemies of the Church. We live in a corrupt and pestilential atmosphere; let us endeavour to preserve ourselves from it; let us not suffer ourselves to be poisoned by the false doctrines which destroy everything under pretence of saving everything. Just as conciliation is not possible between God and Belial, so it is not possible between the just and the unjust, between the Church and those who would compass her destruction. Undoubtedly, it is necessary that our firmness should be blended with prudence; but it is equally necessary that no false prudence should lead us to enter into a compact with impiety. In the accomplishment of duty, there is often, it is true, persecutions and great evils to be apprehended; but when persecution comes, none but the sinner is confounded, and seeks to arrange everything in accordance with his fears and interests. The just man, on the contrary, profits by it to fortify himself, and to find fresh energy in the accomplishment of duty. Therefore, let us stand firm; no conciliation, no compromise with the ungodly; no forbidden and impossible compromise. I commend this to all Catholics, but especially to the members of the clergy who may be inclined to be misled by perverse doctrines, contrary to the interests and just rights of this Holy See and of the Church. (At these words the Holy Father rose from his seat, and, stretching out his hands towards Heaven, continued.) Let us pray Almighty God to display His merciful arm to protect my beloved Rome (here the Pope's voice was broken by a sob) and preserve it from the poison of error and impiety!

According to a despatch from Rome of the 4th, the Siamese Ambassadors had had an audience of the Pope. In reply to their assurance that the Roman Catholic religion would always be protected in Siam, his Holiness expressed his satisfaction at the reported progress of the Catholic missions. The Envoys were the bearers of some magnificent presents to his Holiness.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It is asserted that military auditors will provisionally try civil causes in the comitat of Pesth, and that a military court will administer the penal law.

A funeral service has been held on Friday at Pesth in memory of the generals of the Hungarian army who were executed by order of the Austrian Government on the 6th of October, 1859. The officers of the former national Honved Regiments commanded by those generals were present at the ceremony.

It is stated that a pamphlet is being prepared at Vienna by order of the Government, stating its beneficent intentions, and setting forth the reasons for dissolving the Hungarian Diet. This pamphlet is to be distributed among the Roumans, Servians, Slavonians, and Rathsens of Hungary.

The rumour of preparations for a descent of Italian volunteers on Albania and the Herzegovina acquires consistence.

At Lemberg, Galicia, on the day of the celebration of the Emperor of Austria's name *fiat*, the scholars of the preparatory colleges and commercial schools sang the National Polish song in the cathedral of that city, while the organ was playing the Austrian National Anthem. A Commissioner of Police, who rebuked the students for their proceedings, was insulted. Some of the scholars were then arrested, but, in consequence of a popular demonstration, were afterwards set at liberty.

PRUSSIA.

Some of the German journals talk of an arrangement being on the eve of completion between the Governments of Austria and Prussia which is to bring them into a very close and intimate relationship. According to the report, which is widely circulated, this relationship means nothing less than a Prussian guarantee of Venetia to Austria, in consideration of which Austria would concede to Prussia certain advantages with regard to the presidency of the Federal Diet, the command of the Federal army, and the garrisoning of the fortress of Mayence. Some of the German papers are justly indignant at the idea of such an arrangement, and the *Cologne Gazette* expresses a doubt whether, according to the terms of the constitution, it could be carried out without the assent of the Chambers.

A communication from Berlin professes to explain the cause of the numerous ministerial conferences lately held. The object of the meetings was, we are assured, to prepare measures against the Con-

servative party, and if the writer is correctly informed, very decided steps have been resolved upon. A new batch of peers is to be created, high functionaries belonging to the reactionary party are to be removed from their offices, and the Berlin police is to be thoroughly reorganised.

We find the following in the *Journal de Frankfurt* :—

We cannot attach any importance to the speculations of the *Débats* as to the alliances which the Cabinet of Berlin may think right to contract for its own interests and those of Germany. The arguments deduced from the Macdonald affair to prove the imperative and exacting character of England in an alliance are as weak as the reasons given to demonstrate the advantages of a more intimate understanding with France. The policy of a great nation like Prussia is not guided by such futile considerations. Neither do we accept the allegations of the correspondent of that journal relative to the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Prussia, for we think that that act is nearer at hand than is generally believed. Even, however, if it should be delayed, public opinion has too clearly pronounced in favour of such a measure for the Government to refuse it so long as that journal has stated.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of the Canton of Geneva has requested the Federal Council to demand satisfaction from the French Government on account of the calumnious assertions of the *Constitutionnel*, that disturbances were frequent in Geneva, and that there was no security for human life.

POLAND.

At Warsaw, on the 1st, Count Lambert, the Governor-General, opened the sittings of the Council of State, which has just been instituted for the kingdom of Poland. He delivered a brief speech, in which he announced the presentation of the budget for 1862, as well as some bills prepared by the Government. He only made a slight allusion to the agitation prevailing in the city, and maintained complete silence respecting the views of the Emperor and the principles on which the Government will act.

On the night of the 4th an insurrection took place in the town of Ozeladz (Russian Poland, district of Olkusz). The people tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings, and affixed the Polish eagle in its place. The mayor of the town was killed.

The Bishops of Poland have issued an address to Count Lambert, praying him to transmit to the Emperor the complaints they have to make, not only in their own name, but in that of the whole clergy of Poland and of their flocks, against the arbitrary restrictions and obstacles of every kind which the present legislation and the acts of the Government oppose to the rights of the Church and the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. The Polish clergy do not appear to ask for any privilege, merely appealing to common right, and claiming for the Roman Catholic religion the toleration and liberty enjoyed by the orthodox and official Church.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid announces that Spain intends to act alone in Mexico, as its interests and dignity require, without regard to what the English or French journals say. The Spanish expedition will very shortly leave upon its mission. This course, however, is to be taken, the *Correspondencia* adds, without prejudice to the co-operation which Spain is ready afterwards to afford to England and France, provided those countries agree to any principles of intervention.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, published by the *Augsburg Gazette*, says :—

Young Donisio has evinced during his examination a presence of mind, intrepidity, and strength of conviction that have astonished everybody. His family had done all they could to make people believe he was insane; but he has rendered that plea impossible by his avowals, and by defending the crime he has committed. When asked if he had any accomplices, he replied, "I am not so foolish as to have accomplices in an act which, if it failed, could only bring trouble on me; and if I had any, do you think I would denounce them? Your question was altogether unnecessary." When asked whether he was aware of the enormity of the execrable crime he had committed, he answered indignantly, "In the first place, Sir, I insist that you withdraw the expression 'execrable.' My action is anything but a crime. What you deem a crime is, in my estimation, a virtue. Is it a crime to free one's country from tyranny, and to make known the wishes of public opinion? And to the question 'What has the public to complain of?' he replied—"Of the absence of a National Guard, of the succession question, still undecided, and of the wretched economical condition of the country." Then he added, "The situation of Greece must be changed; the King does nothing towards the deliverance of the Greek provinces subject to Turkey. He is an obstacle to the realisation of the grand idea which animates every Greek. The consequence will be, sooner or later, a revolution and much bloodshed. It was to prevent those that I was anxious to destroy the dynasty and sacrifice myself. I only regret that I did not succeed. If I did not regret it, how should I ever have been able to make up my mind to the attempt?"

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte had consented to raise the blockade of Montenegro on the condition that Prince Nicholas should sign an engagement to respect for the future the Turkish territory. Montenegro has rejected the

offer. The blockade will therefore be rigorously maintained.

The Pesth journals state that the Bosnians and Servians have declared themselves in favour of the Montenegrins. They also state that the mountain defiles leading to the interior of Montenegro will be defended to the last in order to gain time, as it is expected that a diversion will be made by a Hungarian Legion under the command of General Turr.

The Porte has submitted a proposal to the European commission, to the effect that the former should issue a firman acceding to the union of the Principalities during the life of Prince Couza.

JAPAN.

By the latest official communications received in Paris from Japan, the *Patrie* states that the Japanese Government had no share whatever in the recent outrage and attack on the British Legation. By the exertions of the Japanese authorities, three of the criminals had already been arrested.

CUBA.

Despatches from Cuba state that the Spanish expedition against Mexico was being actively organised. The whole of the army of Cuba, privates and officers, had responded to an appeal for volunteers to form the expeditionary force, and Marshal Serrano was compelled to determine the selection by drawing lots. The enthusiasm in favour of this expedition is described as being extreme throughout the Spanish Antillas.

Despatches from Hayti to August 25th state that the affairs of the island were in a more satisfactory position. The convention that had put an end to the differences between the Spaniards and President Geffard had been brought into full operation.

MEXICO.

The Paris papers also publish news from Mexico stating that the Juarez Government was endeavouring to farm the customs. Marquez had taken Queretaro and was marching on the capital, where anarchy was at its height. The fall of Juarez was expected to take place shortly. Comonfort had re-entered Mexico on the northern frontier. Several of the principal inhabitants of the city of Mexico had been arrested on a charge of having signed addresses demanding a Spanish protectorate.

MADAGASCAR.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a letter from Reunion announcing the death of the Queen of Madagascar on the 18th August. Her son Rakoto had been proclaimed King, after the murder of his nephew, the competitor for the throne, and of the Minister who was the chief of the old Malgache party. The same letter adds that Rakoto, before his accession, had formally demanded a French protectorate. The majority of the French merchants had presented their congratulations to the King. The country is said to be tranquil.

The *Patrie* publishes some details of the death of the Queen of Madagascar, Ranavalao. She had been suffering from a cancerous disease for more than a year, and had submitted to a severe operation; but the disease reappeared three months afterwards, and her European surgeon warned the Royal family that recovery was hopeless. The Queen died on the 18th of August. She had entered her seventieth year. The chief minister, who was a devoted partisan of the Queen's nephew, Ramboasalain, attempted to conceal the fact of her death, in order to gain time to proclaim the nephew as successor to the throne. This was to have been done on the morning of the 19th; but a European, an intimate friend of the Queen's son, the Prince Royal, informed him of the plan. He assembled his adherents secretly during the night, and at day-break of the 19th, as the Minister and Prince Ramboasalain left the palace to go to the temple, where the proclamation was to be made, their escort was attacked, and the Minister and the Prince himself were killed in the confusion of the fight that ensued. This event changed the whole state of affairs. The Queen's son was immediately proclaimed King by the title of Rakout-Radama I. His first measure was to publish an amnesty and to cancel the edicts of the late Queen forbidding foreigners to enter the country. This entire change of policy is attributed to French influence.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received intelligence from that presidency to the 12th ult. The *Bombay Times* of India says :—

We noticed in our last issue the appearance of cholera in numerous districts of the country, and regret now to record a terrible visitation of this scourge at Meer Meer, in the Punjab. We learnt by private letters, a few days ago, that up to the 22nd ult., this deadly disease had carried away no fewer than eighty men of the 51st Regiment, and that the 94th had suffered nearly as much. The men of both corps and the Royal Artillery were marched out of cantonment immediately, and encamped in the jungle; a desperate experiment to all seeming, as the country was saturated with moisture from the late heavy rains. The hospital of the 51st was full of sick, and several women and children had fallen victims to the disease.

The *Lahore Chronicle* of 28th August states that the sufferers were decreasing, but that the deaths had for some days past ranged between twenty-five and thirty-five per diem. The 51st had already lost by cholera one man out of every five of its original strength. The following table, it is believed, shows the casualties from cholera among the

European troops of the brigade, from the 13th up to daylight of 28th August :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Royal Artillery ...	12	1	1	14
Bengal Artillery ...	13	0	4	17
51st Foot ...	161	8	9	178
Wing 94th ...	107	3	0	110
5th Cavalry ...	22	0	0	22
	315	12	14	341

The ceremony of the investiture of Sir Hugh Ross with the insignia of the Order of the Most Exalted Star of India, took place at Calcutta on the 26th August. It was a very imposing ceremony. In the evening the Viceroy gave a grand dinner to the newly invested member of the Order, after which a reception took place, which was better attended than any during the past four years.

The Rev. Mr. Long, sentenced by the Calcutta Supreme Court to one month's imprisonment for his publication of the "Nil Durpan" drama, was liberated on the 24th August, and proposed, it was said, to visit England.

The "Nil Durpan" case had assumed a new phase. The native community, incensed at the remarks levelled at them by Sir Mordaunt Wells in his intemperate charge to the jury, have at last adopted the resolution of memorialising the Queen to remove this gentleman from the bench. A meeting was held in Calcutta on Monday, the 26th ult., at which resolutions substantially to this effect were unanimously adopted by a vast concourse of the educated native community of the place. The *Times* correspondent says that Sir Mordaunt's real offence is his crusade against native perjury and forgery.

The following extract from a Kurrachee circular, of the 7th ult., is interesting, as showing how the movement for the production of cotton is spreading in the Punjab. It is understood that a considerable breadth of land is now being sown with this staple, for the growth of which that region is exceedingly well adapted. Kurrachee will probably in the future become an important cotton port :—

Cotton.—A stimulus has been imparted to this article by the news received from England by last mail, and the further intelligence by telegraph *via* Galle to the 18th ult., of an engagement having been fought between the contending forces in America, attended with disastrous results to the Federalists. The consequence has been an increased inquiry for cotton, and Sind qualities have changed hands in considerable quantities, whilst a rise of eight rupees per candy is noticeable in the prices above those ruling a fortnight ago.

Mr. Heywood, the Manchester commissioner, had arrived a fortnight previously in Bombay, and would commence his tour in the cotton districts as soon as the weather was favourable for progress.

The *Lahore Chronicle* calculates that an unspent balance of 10 lacs of rupees, or 100,000*l.* (less the refund to be made to Government), is in the possession of the Famine Relief Committee.

It is rumoured that twelve regiments of Native Infantry are immediately to be removed from the Madras Army List.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Brigadier-General Neill took place at Madras on the 24th August, in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Mr. Seton-Karr had a second time tendered the resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council, but the Governor-General had declined to accept it.

The Governor-General, it is stated, would leave Calcutta shortly for the North-West provinces, to confer the honour of the Most Exalted Star of India on the native chiefs selected for the honour. On his return he would proceed to Rangoon, and go back to Calcutta to await the arrival of Lord Elgin.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says :—

The proposal to permit the French Emperor to indent upon India for a supply of labourers for the French colonies has excited the liveliest alarm in this country. Already the complaint in India is that the supply of labour is not nearly equal to the demand. What with increasing tea and incipient cotton cultivation, and the requirements for coolies and labourers for those plantations, the demands from the West Indies and the Mauritius cannot be complied with. The wages of this class of men have increased 50 per cent. during the last two years, and, if a further demand be made upon the spawning power of India, a most serious blow will be dealt to the development of her resources.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

We have on the West Indian and North American stations twenty-six vessels of war, mounting 500 guns, and carrying 6,500 men.

The *Tablet* publishes a list of fifty-eight Bishops and Archbishops of the Church of Naples who are either in exile or in prison.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess of Savoy is stated to be now quite settled.

The *Magyar Szó* states that the Earl of Derby has been at Pesth for some days with his family, and has lately paid a visit to Arad.

A letter from Paris says :—"The strange and unreasonable temperature, which surpasses all we have felt during the dog days, is telling on the hospitals of Paris, and the public health generally. There is considerable prevalence of dysentery and other consequent complaints.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH IN ACTION.—EXTRAORDINARY RISE OF THE NILE.—Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. have received a telegram from Alexandria, dated 8.50, Sunday evening, arrived in London Monday morning, 9.29 :—"The Nile has risen 243 feet (?); it rose Friday night one foot. Three leagues of railway and telegraph have been destroyed; great damage; one of the palaces of the

Pacha under water. Passengers for India left last night for Cairo by steamer. It is supposed that the same steamer will carry the mails coming from Bombay. Steamer for Marseilles not yet left Alexandria. The whole length of the line of submarine cable from Alexandria to Malta works marvellously well."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE RIGHTS OF FREE NEGROES.—The decision of the Federal Court in the "Dred Scott" case has been practically annulled by the present Government of Washington. A passport has been granted to the Rev. Henry H. Garnet, a black man of note and of great distinction among the negroes of New York, by William H. Seward, the Secretary of State, dated Washington, August 26, 1861, in which the secretary "requests all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Henry H. Garnet, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection." This passport is impounded by the seal of the Department of State and signed by the Secretary of State in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States. Although passports to persons of colour had before been frequently refused by the influence of Southern control over the State department, this is the first passport granted to a coloured person since the "Dred Scott" decision was promulgated.

THE MASSACRE AT ERROMANGA.

(From the Daily News.)

The small island of Erromanga has for years past been tragically distinguished among the Polynesian group as the theatre of one of the most savage atrocities in the history of modern missions. About twenty years ago, as many of our readers will remember, Mr. Williams, who had successfully devoted his life to the work of Christian instruction and charitable effort amongst the fierce and heathen population of these islands, was barbarously murdered in cold blood, together with his companion in missionary labour, Mr. Harris. During the last few months this murderous scene has been re-enacted on about the same spot, in the massacre of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, a missionary and his wife, who had been living on the island, and labouring amongst the natives, for the last five years. The cause of the murderous attack was, however, it appears, wholly different in the two cases. Williams was not murdered because he was a missionary, the inhabitants being ignorant of his character, but simply because he was a white man. It was an act of blind revenge on the part of the natives for outrages against their fellow countrymen committed by white men who had previously touched upon the island. Mr. Gordon was murdered because he was a missionary, and in that capacity presumed by the natives to command supernatural powers which he had exerted against them. This fanatical feeling, and its tragical result, throw so instructive a light on the native character, as well as on the way of dealing with it for purposes of religious instruction, that the case, on this ground alone, well merits special attention.

The massacre was perpetrated on the 20th of May last, and the main circumstances connected with it may soon be told. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, as it appears, are the first missionaries who have resided on the island of Erromanga since the martyrdom of Williams and Harris. They went there in 1857, and have remained there ever since, labouring for the temporal and spiritual benefit of the natives, and it would seem with a certain measure of success. A small chapel had been built, and Kautia, the murderer of Williams, was one of the few natives who showed a friendly feeling towards the new settlers and received religious instruction. The natives as a body were, however, still hostile and suspicious, and a few months before the massacre these feelings had been roused to savage intensity by the breaking out of the measles amongst them in a violent form. The infection, carried by trading vessels from Sydney and New Caledonia, spread with alarming rapidity, and—as might naturally be expected amongst a savage population, with the most fatal results. As the distemper had previously been unknown amongst the natives, they attributed its presence to the foreigners, and denounced it as the "white man's curse." But while popular feeling in the island was thus raised against white men in general, there were special circumstances which directed it against the missionaries in particular. Mr. Gordon had at this very time more than once solemnly warned the people against impending judgments if they continued their idolatrous practices. This is sufficiently shown by the following extract from his diary referring to the prevalence of this disease:—"It was preceded by nearly a universal opposition to the Gospel, and much murder and idolatry. I felt sure that God would visit them in judgment, and warned them most solemnly but a few days before they were attacked." From the disease following close on these warnings, the natives, we are told by a correspondent on the spot, believed that the missionary had prayed to his God for it; had, in fact, invoked the "white man's curse" on their heads, and that it had been sent in answer to his prayers. This belief readily gained acceptance amongst the natives, because it perfectly harmonised with the notions of witchcraft and evil influence which prevail unreservedly amongst them. Mr. Gordon knew, indeed, that his life was in danger from this very cause. In recording in his diary a danger from which he had just escaped, he says:—"It is almost impossible for a minister to fall into greater perils than amongst such a people, for their belief in witchcraft is universal, and they seem to look upon me as their destroyer." Still, however,

he did not desist from his warnings and denunciations. About a fortnight before his death, we are told, he preached at Bunkhill, and sharply rebuked his hearers for their idolatry and wickedness. This roused the excited feeling of the tribe to a pitch of vindictive hostility, and they resolved on his death. How this resolve was carried out will be seen from the account of the massacre given by the only Englishman on the island at the time:—

From the accounts which I have gathered from the natives (the writer says) you may rely on the correctness of the following description of the murderous attack. About noon of the 20th a party of nine Bunkhill natives, of whom the chief, Lova, was the leader, called at the Mission-house, and inquired for Mr. Gordon. They were informed that he was working a little further down the hill, at a house which he was building as a winter residence. They went towards the place, but in passing through a grove near the house eight of the men concealed themselves, while the ninth, named Naru-bu-leet, went further down to inveigle Mr. Gordon into the trap thus laid for his destruction. Mr. Gordon had, unfortunately, sent all his boys away to gather grass for the roof of the new house, and was unattended, when Naru-bu-leet walked up to him, and asked for some calico for himself and the others of the party who, he said, were waiting at the mission-house. Mr. Gordon took up a piece of board, and wrote on it with a piece of charcoal, "Give these men a yard of cotton each." This he gave to the savage, and told him to take it Mrs. Gordon, who would give him what he wanted. This, however, would not have suited the intentions of Naru-bu-leet. He told the missionary that Lova wished particularly to see him, and to get some medicine for a sick man, and that he had, therefore, better go up to his own house. Mr. Gordon, pointing to a plate containing some food which Mrs. Gordon had sent him, said, "I have not yet eaten, but never mind; I can do so as well at the house." And wrapping up the plate in his handkerchief, he started up the hill, followed by the native. On arriving at the ambush Naru-bu-leet buried his tomahawk in Mr. Gordon's spine. He immediately fell, uttering a loud cry. Naru-bu-leet gave him another stroke on the right side of the neck, which almost severed the head from the body; and the others, rushing from their concealment, quickly cut their poor victim to pieces. While this tragedy was being enacted, another native, whose name was "Ouben," ran towards the mission-house, and Mrs. Gordon, who had been alarmed by the fiendish yells and laughter of the savages, had run out, and was standing near an out-house. She asked Ouben what all that noise was about? He laughed and said, "Nothing; it's only the boys amusing themselves." She said, "Where are the boys?" and turned round. Ouben then, with the tomahawk, which he carried concealed behind his back, struck her a blow below the shoulder-blade; and on her falling on a heap of grass, he nearly cut the head off, and otherwise mutilated her in various parts of the body.

It is perfectly clear that Mr. Gordon, the victim of this fanatical hatred and revenge, was a most conscientious and devoted missionary. He not only preached to the natives, but went about amongst them doing good, and supplied their wants to the utmost of his power. During the prevalence of the disease he laboured incessantly to arrest the contagion and relieve the suffering of its victims. Even this, however, did not in the least disarm suspicion. And it is quite certain that, with the utmost prudence and circumspection, his position amongst such a people was always one of great peril. But we cannot help feeling that this courageous and devoted missionary needlessly aggravated the dangers of his situation by his ill-timed denunciations and repeated warnings of Divine judgment against the alarmed and excited natives. Had such threatnings and denunciations formed an important part of the message he had to communicate, it would still have been in the highest degree impolitic to urge them at such a moment. But so far from being an essential part of the Gospel message, they seriously misrepresent the spirit and meaning of Christianity. Outward prosperity and adversity, physical good and evil, were no doubt, to some extent at least, as Lord Bacon suggests in his celebrated essay, the rewards and punishments of the Old Testament. But surely the New Testament nowhere justifies the assertion that the rejection of the Gospel message will be followed by definite temporal loss or direct physical suffering. No doubt such a doctrine would be intelligible enough to the idolatrous natives of Erromanga. Like all savage, superstitious tribes, they implicitly believe in witchcraft, incantations, and evil influence, in the existence of a malign and supernatural power, which their priests can move at will for their own purposes. Mr. Gordon's threat of Divine judgment would thus accord perfectly with something already in their own minds. They would regard him as a priest uttering hostile spells to move the unseen Power over which he had control. But however intelligible it might be, such a doctrine would convey to the native mind a most erroneous notion of the new religious truth propounded for their acceptance. To their dark minds it would naturally appear simply as another form of the paganism with which they were familiar. In their view it would appeal to the same motives of terror, and produce the same physical results. Probably no amount of caution could have averted the fatal result. But it would certainly have been better for all concerned, for Mr. Gordon, for the Mission, and for the natives, had the missionary's dogmatic statements been more strictly confined to that charity which is the essence of the Gospel, and which in his life and death he so well illustrated.

Lady Havelock is about to present a handsome set of colours to the 24th Surrey (Havelock Temperance) Rifles. The corps, which has only been established a few months, numbers upwards of 500 effectives, all of whom are teetotallers.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

At the conclusion of a review of the Robin Hood Rifles, on Thursday last, the Duke of Newcastle presented the prizes to the winners in the late rifle contest at Nottingham. In the course of his remarks his Grace said:—

Recollect the example you have seen among our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. You have heard of what occurred at the most important battle which has hitherto taken place in that country. I deeply regret that that civil war should have commenced. I deeply regret that it is being continued, but do not for one moment believe that that people are one whit less brave than yourselves. They have sprung from the same stock; they would fight as well as Englishmen; but it is because they have not that experience, that they had not that drill, and that they had not those practical officers, that that disaster took place at Bull's Run which has been so much commented upon. Now, I say that that ought to be an example to the volunteers of this country. You ought to take a lesson from that, and remember that, unless you persevere in drill, unless your officers practise themselves, and endeavour to attain the same perfection as officers of the regular army, a disaster of the same kind, a sudden panic, might happen to the volunteers of this country as well as in America. Having touched upon that subject, I will only say one word in reference to it, viz., that I know that every man in this town has only too good reason, apart from the affection which he bears to his countrymen across the Atlantic—for still we must so call them—I say he has too good reason, independently of this consideration, to regret that civil war; and I am certain you will all join with me in the earnest hope that further shedding of blood may be spared, and that, before the lapse of any long time, that calamitous war may be brought to a close.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU has come out in a new character—the denouncer of party government. At the dinner of the St. Neots Agricultural Society, over which he presided, he said:—

A great political writer once said that "party is the madness of many for the gain of the few." The people were nothing but the dupes of party. Faction lived entirely upon hatred. It was the hatred of the opposite party that kept its members together. Government by party was a thing of modern days. It was an innovation. It meant nothing but tyranny and oligarchy. It was said that it was impossible to have politics without party. Now he denied that, and believed it impossible to have any true system of politics whilst the passions of party intervened. What was the cause in England in former times—in the times of our forefathers? It might be said they were rude, but at least they were honest. What was the course pursued in those days? The King called to his counsels every one who was known for his abilities and distinguished for his integrity. At the Privy Council the peer met the commoner and the merchant, and discussed affairs of State together. They all met in secret council, and whatever their political biases they gave their united counsel to the sovereign. The course which they adopted was founded on the union of every political creed, and could not become the war cry of any party. Such days as these might perhaps never occur again. But on such occasions as the present all might be friends. They might set aside all party-rancour and live in harmony. Here,

"At home the hated names of party cease,
And factious souls are wearied into peace."

At the annual meeting of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Sir J. TROLLOPE, M.P., vigorously denounced the proposed expedition to Mexico—

I must say that I viewed with astonishment that after the Government, thus supported, had avowed as its principle non-intervention in foreign countries, after having levied a ninepenny income-tax to pay for the Chinese war, which I always thought was commenced on the most frivolous pretences, after having spent many millions of money, the Government are now about to send a fleet for the purpose of interfering in the affairs of Mexico, a country with which, although it may be, and I believe is, the worst governed, and has the most degraded population in the world, we have nothing whatever to do, thus distinctly ignoring its principle of non-intervention. No doubt years ago, when that country threw off the yoke of Spain, individuals in England supplied a large sum of money to that government, the accruing interest of which has amounted to a vast sum; but is that a reason why we should interfere and take the revenues of that country to meet the claims of the bondholders of Mexico? I never knew the military and naval force of this country employed to collect bad debts, but that seems to be the case now; for we are going to send forth the forces of England to collect the debts of the bondholders. I think if Parliament had been sitting no such expedition would be sent out for that purpose, for the matter would be too well ventilated.

On Wednesday night, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M.P., appeared before his Sunderland constituents, and gave an account of his own particular deeds legislative. After many remarks on the necessity and continued delay of Parliamentary Reform, he got upon his favourite subject—reform, and management in the Admiralty. The folly and profligate expenditure of taking Government ships from harbour ports to London to be examined, instead of the easier and inexpensive plan of sending the surveyor to the ports where they were lying, was dwelt upon.

The mode in which the transport service was conducted was the same as it was before the Crimean war broke out, and if we were unfortunately thrown into war with any European Power, there would be the same mismanagement as there was then. The committee appointed for the purpose by Parliament consisted of three most able and independent members—Lord Gifford, Sir Henry Willoughby, and Mr. Dalglish. Having examined thoroughly into dockyards, in their report they distinctly stated that in one yard they found no less than eight thousand errors in the books in the course of eight months. (Laughter and cheering.) He mentioned other cases of blundering, and asked how they, gentlemen, conducted their business? If they

did not know what any article they were producing cost them, where they be before long?

Mr. Lindsay went on to refer to the navigation laws, remarking that beyond the repeal of the differential dues, nothing had been done on that question. He complained of a similarly unsatisfactory result with respect to the reciprocity duties and belligerent rights. Nothing had been done in reference to the liability of shipowners' question, light dues, compulsory pilotage, &c., which in justice to the shipping interest, ought to have been dealt with by the present Government. As to international questions, no Government had given them the required amount of attention. Mr. Lindsay inquired what did the Admiralty do?

When they could not find any one in the dockyards who could give them the remotest idea of what a ship would cost, they set to work themselves, and by a great deal of labour, and taking the number of ships which were built in the course of ten years—between 1848 and 1859 at Pembroke Dockyard—they found the cost per ton of the bare hull alone, without making any allowance for interest on capital in the dockyard, was 33*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and out of forty-four ships which were built in that time no less than thirty of them were vessels of less than 1,200 tons register. Well, with a report of that kind confirming the report of the committee, they would have thought that the duty of his noble friend, Lord Clarence Paget, as representative of the Admiralty in the House of Commons, would have been to go down to that House with that report in his hand, and say, "We regret these things; they are too true; but we cannot allow them to continue for one day longer." If he had done that, and the Government had told him that he had no right to do so, and had given him the hint to leave office, the people of this country, in spite of our Government, would have carried him back to office, and carried him back the First Lord of the Admiralty. But, instead of that, they sent his noble friend down to the House of Commons, and they said, "Oh, we find it necessary to make a change in the mode of keeping the accounts," as if the mode of keeping the accounts would reduce the cost of building a ship from 33*l.* to 10*l.* or 12*l.* per ton!

Referring to the cotton difficulty, he expressed his opinion that the Government should attempt to persuade the Cabinet at Washington to remove the blockade; and he thought, moreover, that considering the strength and unanimity of the South, it was almost time that England and France considered the propriety of recognising the independence of so large a body of people. This statement was received with mingled cheers and hisses, and the speaker resumed his seat shortly afterwards. A vote of confidence in Mr. Lindsay was carried by acclamation.

Mr. SCROLEFIELD, M.P., presided last week at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Retail Brewers' Protection Society. He made several speeches, eulogising his colleague, Mr. Bright, and the House of Commons. On the latter subject he said:—

Taking the House of Commons as it was, he could not bear any one say that it did not fairly represent the people of England without expressing his opinion that such statement was fallacious. There was no legislative assembly in the world that conducted so large an amount of business as the House had to conduct so fairly and honestly as the House of Commons did. Corruption was unknown there; indeed, he would undertake to find more corruption in the Government of any other country, whether it was in the despotism of what was now called "constitutional" Austria, or in republican America, in one day, than could be found in the House of Commons for half a century. He felt convinced that great changes must soon occur in the constitution of the House of Commons; but he felt convinced that the fault of its members were neither corruption nor a desire for personal aggrandisement; that the fault was in the system which brought together a number of men acting from old associations and feelings of conservatism—men who might be mistaken, but who acted honestly, and whose mistakes did not involve their personal reputation. He believed that a more honourable body of men did not exist than the members of the House to which they had done him the honour to return him. There were elements in it that he would like to see eliminated, and elements outside that he would like to see introduced; but whenever the change took place—and it must soon come—he hoped that the constitution of the House of Commons, as an assembly of honourable men, would not lose anything by the change. (Cheers.)

In advocating the gradual extinction of the monopoly of the licensed victuallers be referred to the temperance question:—

He was not one of those who believed, with the temperance people, that restrictive legislation could do much to promote temperance. He believed that if men were to be made temperate it must be by education and habit, and not by a restrictive law. Who was there that heard of habitual drunkenness among any one of the middle and upper classes? And yet their means for getting intoxicated were greater than ever; for if a man belonged to a club, either in London or the country, he might go on drinking all day and all night. But, whereas some fifty years ago it was a gentlemanly vice to get drunk, at the present time intemperance might be said to be unknown among the higher classes, and any person known to be habitually intemperate would be scouted by his fellows. That being so, he believed that the attempt to enforce temperance by police laws was a great mistake; and when Government attempted to impose any new restriction on the dealers in spirits he should oppose them, as he believed such restrictions to be in the highest degree injurious to all classes. (Applause.)

A movement has been made in Australia with a view to raising a monument to Shakspeare by public subscription.

THE HERBERT TESTIMONIAL.—The first response to the meeting held at Salisbury to perpetuate the memory of Lord Herbert has been a munificent donation from the Earl of Normanton of 500*l.* for the proposed hospital, and 100*l.* to the fund for erecting a statue.

MR. FORSTER, M.P., ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Tuesday evening week a lecture was delivered in the theatre of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, by W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., "On the Civil War in America." James Law, Esq., president of the institute, was in the chair, and there was a numerous attendance.

Mr. Forster, M.P., said that terrible as was the war, he rejoiced at the time, and he rejoiced still, that there was such an uprising of the people in the North on the attack on Fort Sumter. If the South had ever indulged the dream of establishing a great Slave State on the dissolution of the Union, that dream was then gone. Inasmuch as the attempt to limit slavery had been the reason why the slaveholders had revolted, inasmuch as the existence of slavery had been the reason why the political differences had been created into a war, inasmuch as the existence of slavery, he believed, depended upon the result of this war, he acknowledged he wished success to the North so long as the war lasted, and he wished no success to the South because he loved freedom and hated slavery. (Applause.) But why did the war last? Why did not the men of the North let the South go? Why did not they make peace and have a free union without being in partnership with slavery any longer? Before they blamed the men of the North for not doing that they must put themselves in their position. If he were there he should doubt whether he did not owe a duty to four millions of black citizens down in the South. He should doubt whether he ought to let the Union be dissolved without a struggle to free those men. But putting that aside, the great reason why the Northern men did not say, "We will have a free union, and make peace on these terms," was that they doubted the possibility of a free union, and doubted still more the possibility of peace. Therefore he could perfectly understand, however much they might lament this war, that every patriotic Northerner would say, "We will fight it out." And, depend upon it, that this was the instinct of the men of the North. He believed the war would go on until they had found out which was the stronger side, until they had been able to ascertain whether the men of the North could defeat the men of the South or not. (Hear, hear.) This was the instinct of the men of the North. Already they had more men than General McClellan knew how to deal with, in getting them drilled; and it must not be supposed that the want of money would stop them. The men of the Northern States of America were vastly richer than the men of other countries who had gone on fighting a long time, and money did not stop men from fighting when their blood was up. It was dangerous to prophesy anything at all; but he did prophesy that if this war continued the North would beat the South. (Hear.) They had more money than men, and a better cause. But if the South were defeated, would they be re-admitted into the Union, or form a separate Republic? He thought the North would prefer that they should not enter into partnership again with the slaveholders, and they would be quite content if they were to hem in and girdle round the "beautiful tree." (Hear, hear.) He did not believe the North would stop this war until they had got the control of the Mississippi. The South might found a separate and independent slave republic, with the coast line of Florida taken off. But he was by no means sure that the result would be the restoration of the Union. He did not expect it, but he did not think it was impossible. Mr. Forster concluded by strongly urging the adoption by this country of the principle of absolute non-intervention.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

On Monday (says the *Morning Post*), not less than 520 applications for space were received, and on Tuesday—the last day for receiving applications—the number was 572. It is not correct to suppose, as has been stated by some of our contemporaries, that those who have come in the last will stand but little chance of receiving allotment of space. In this respect all stand upon the same footing; the principle of first come first served is not that upon which the commissioners will act. No allotment has yet been made to any person, and it would have been obviously unfair if any such course had been adopted until the whole of the applications made up to the 1st of October—the day fixed by the commissioners as the latest upon which they would be received—had been sent in. The work of arranging and classifying this enormous number of demands is, as may well be supposed, one of considerable difficulty, and the final allotment will not be made without causing a considerable amount of disappointment to intending exhibitors. A very large percentage of applicants may very fairly be disposed of at once. What, for instance, could have possessed one person that could have induced him to apply for space to exhibit the "Seven Stages in the Life of a Bug"? Another applicant asks for space to show a "Supposed Fungus produced by a particular Atmosphere." A third enterprising man asks for space in which to show a "Roundabout, which is of 'Hoses and Shays,'" which will carry fifty persons—width, twenty feet; height, twenty-two feet; "kivered" with waterproof canvass, and which is recommended as suitable for schools and gardens, and can be easily turned round with the hand; and the intending exhibitor offers, if the space is allotted to him, to fit up the machine with the flags of all nations, as at the Crystal Palace. After the wending from the applications of these and many similar demands, the committee for allotting the space will proceed to their

labours, calculating the total amount required, and the percentage which can be allotted. In 1853, the 8,218 intending exhibitors were reduced to 8,204, and the space which they demanded suffered a diminution of from 416,354 feet to 201,480 feet, or about one-half. A rough estimate of the demands this year leads to a conclusion that the space actually allotted will not be more than one-fourth of that which has been asked for. We feel assured that every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all parties, and those who may feel disappointed at the space allotted to them must remember that, large as the building in course of erection may be, it still has its limits. For the last four days the work of the staff of officers has been very severe. During the last week the average daily number of letters has been little short of 600, but under the business-like arrangements of Mr. Lindon, the assistant secretary, there has not been one which required answering, or could be answered at once, which was not duly attended to by the post of the same day.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

The anniversary of this excellent charity, which was founded in 1758, was celebrated on Friday at the school, Haverstock-hill. Since last year considerable alterations have been made in the building, which now actually accommodates 169 boys and 67 girls, and is capable of receiving 400 pupils whenever sufficient funds are subscribed for the maintenance and education of that number. Improvements have been introduced into the arrangements of the institution with a view to increase the comfort of the children in every respect; and amongst the measures adopted to promote the health of the inmates, as well as to secure their attachment to the school, are a tepid swimming-bath for the boys, and separate plots of ground placed under the care of the industrious and well-behaved scholars of either sex. The children were on Friday publicly examined in the morning in the presence of the governors and subscribers of the institution, and in the evening before their friends and relatives, and acquitted themselves on both occasions to the satisfaction of the examiners, with whom they had had no previous rehearsal, no less than to the satisfaction of their friends and the supporters of the charity.

At the close of the examination in the morning, Mr. J. MILLER, the president of the association, who occupied the chair, addressed a few words to the pupils, congratulating them upon the readiness and accuracy of their replies, and urging them while they paid attention to those studies by which they would be enabled to obtain thereafter remuneration for their labours, not to neglect those principles of morality and religion, of honesty and integrity, which were inculcated by their masters and mistresses, and by which alone they could ultimately succeed in life or obtain the respect of others.

Mr. CHARLES TYLER proposed, and Mr. ROBERT KENNETH seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the examiners, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of the Totteridge-park Grammar School, and Mr. Saunders, of the Borough-road Schools, which was carried by acclamation.

The evening meeting was presided over by Mr. Charles Tyler. As an encouragement to the children the speaker went on to say that two young men were now studying for the ministry who had been inmates of the institution. One was settled as a minister at Cork, and one boy who had been in the school had gained full honours at an Oxford examination. The school gave them a good start in life, and it was for them to take full advantage of it.

Specimens of map-drawing, which had been executed by the boys in the school, were exhibited, and the skill they evinced was greatly admired. The children presented a clean and healthy appearance.

The examination was concluded with the singing of a hymn.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Balmoral, and the Queen makes daily excursions in the neighbourhood. On Friday, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, drove to the Linn of Quich. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out deer-stalking. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse went out deer-stalking. Princess Alice went out riding. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Helena, Earl and Countess Russell, and Dr. Robertson. On Saturday, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Louis of Hesse went to the Balloch Buie Woods, which were driven for deer.

It is expected that the Queen will shortly hold a Privy Council at Balmoral, in order to further prologue the Parliament.

On Wednesday, the Duke of Cambridge reviewed a body of troops on Southsea Common, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia being present.

Lord Palmerston remains at his seat, Broadlands, Hants. The Duke of Argyll is in attendance on her Majesty at Balmoral. Earl Russell is at Aberfeldie. The Duke of Newcastle has left town for Clumber Park. Sir George Grey remains in the north. Lord Granville arrived a few days ago at Scarborough. Mr. Gladstone continues at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Milner Gibson is expected to arrive in London in a day or two from a yachting excursion.

The banquet to Earl Russell will be given in the New Town-hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 14th inst. The Earl of Durham will be chairman, and among the names of the stewards published are those of Sir

OUTRAGE ON A LADY NEAR DUBLIN.—On Friday night a young lady of the highest respectability was returning from a place of worship in Dublin. Her friends placed her in a cab, and told the cabman to drive her to her residence, in the neighbourhood of Rathmines. The ruffian finding the lady alone, turned his horse up the old Rathmines-road, in the direction of Miltown, and on reaching a secluded part of the road, made an attempt to commit a felonious assault. The lady resisted for a long time, fled through the field, and was pursued by her assailant. The ground being greatly flooded, she got into a muddy dyke which nearly reached her armpits. From this position her savage assailant dragged her back into the field, and again unsp-

carefully attempted his villainous purpose. But still her courage and presence of mind did not desert her. She struggled vigorously, and succeeded in wrenching herself from his grasp, and fled, her assailant still in pursuit. In the course of her flight she arrived at the edge of the Miltown quarry, and regardless of consequences, plunged down the steep precipice. Providentially, the spot from which she sprang was close to a sloping edge, down which she rolled to the bottom, and thus escaped with a few severe bruises. Had she jumped at one yard's distance from the spot she chanced on, she must inevitably have been dashed to pieces. The ruffian, seeing that she had escaped his pursuit, turned and fled. The outrage has occasioned great indignation in Dublin. Government has offered a reward of 200*l.* for the apprehension of the ruffian, and 20*l.* the Cab Proprietors' Association.

Miscellaneous News.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—On Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the final close of the poll, a number of electors assembled in the Guildhall. At four o'clock the poll clerk closed the books amidst slight cheering. The following numbers were exhibited as the final state of the poll:—

Lord Mayor	...	...	1,623
Laurie	...	...	1,148
Muggeridge	...	...	561
Hale	...	...	9
Meehi	...	...	3

FUNERAL OF MR. MAUDSLAY, THE ENGINEER.—The funeral of Mr. Joseph Maudslay, of the eminent firm of Maudslay and Field, engineers, Westminster-road, took place on Monday. The melancholy cortege left the premises of the deceased, adjoining the factory, precisely at half-past eleven o'clock, for Norwood Cemetery, where the family vault is situated. The shops in the Westminster and Lambeth-roads and surrounding neighbourhood were closed, and all business was suspended in the factory for the day. Several hundreds of the workmen and their families lined the footway of the Westminster-road during the passing of the procession to pay respect to the remains of their deceased employer.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—Not the slightest symptom of any termination to this unfortunate and long protracted struggle between the associated master builders and their workmen is yet apparent. The struggle has now lasted over a period of six months, and both parties appear to have made up their minds that it must continue through the winter. An understanding has been come to by the masters in union that as few contracts as possible shall be entered upon before the ensuing spring, and that to expedite those in hand the employers who have been fortunate enough to obtain anything like an adequate supply of skilled labour shall assist, by the transfer of that labour, those who have been less fortunate.

REMOVAL OF THE "TURNER COLLECTION" TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The valuable collection of pictures and works of art bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Turner, R.A., where on Monday removed from South Kensington (where they had been temporarily deposited) to the National Gallery, under the superintendence of Mr. Wornum. The collection consists of about 125 pictures, exclusive of water-colour drawings and unfinished studies, of which there is a large number. Alterations are now in course of being made in the National Gallery with the view of forming a fitting permanent depository for the pictures, in accordance with the will of the eminent testator.

THE SUCCESS OF THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The Post-office Savings Bank system, we have been informed, continues to progress in a highly satisfactory manner. Considerable extensions are, it is reported, about to be effected, alike in the London district and throughout the country. Memorials praying for the establishment of post-office banks continue to be received by the authorities in St. Martin's-le-Grand. In particular it may be stated that a memorial is being prepared in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, desiring the institution of a bank in that town, and that it has been signed by the managers and trustees of the existing savings bank. An exactly similar memorial has either been despatched from Ruthin, in Flintshire, or is in course of preparation. Though the interest allowed by the Post-office bank is not so high as that paid by the old savings banks, yet transfers are daily taking place of the deposits of the latter to the former.

THE NEW ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—We believe we may state that the general orders under the "Bankruptcy Act, 1861," will be issued to the profession and the public on the 12th inst. The statute provides (section 232) that the Act shall commence and take effect from and after the 11th day of October, 1861, and the publication of the general orders could not therefore take place until the day after the commencement of the Act itself. This is, we believe, the only instance in which general orders under any new statute have been promulgated concurrently with the law itself. It will be recollected that the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Act, 1849, received the royal assent on the 1st of August, 1849, and that the orders under that statute were not issued until the 19th of October, 1852.—*Morning Post*.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—The Great Eastern anchored at Milford about nine a.m. on Sunday. She made an average speed of ten and a half knots per hour with her screw from Queens-town. She steered extremely well. After receiving the report of the Great Ship Company, which contained only a brief notification of the catastrophe,

the officers of the marine department of the Board of Trade issued instructions, calling upon the owners and commander of the vessel to forward, under the requirements of the Mercantile Marine Act, an official account of the casualty and amount of damage occasioned, prior to directing a local inquiry into all the circumstances by Captain Robertson, the head of the department, in conjunction with the Local Marine Board at Cork.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN ON HUNGARY.—The *Cork Examiner* of Saturday evening contains a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, written to a friend in Paris, in which he gives the impressions produced on his mind by his visit to Hungary, expressing the strongest sympathy with the Hungarian cause, and admiration of the Hungarian people. He says:—

I expected to find in the Hungarians a manly and chivalrous spirit, but I was not disposed to expect a very high degree of intellectual cultivation. To my surprise, I discovered an extent of intellectual culture which is not surpassed in any part of Europe. Not only at Pesth, but in the remote parts of Northern Hungary, I met with many persons who could speak Latin with as much fluency as they speak their mother tongue. A knowledge of French is almost universal among the educated classes, and in travelling on the Continent I have nowhere found so many that could speak English as in Hungary.

He found that the Hungarians possessed in an eminent degree the characteristics which are expressed by the word "gentleman."

LAND TENURE IN BENGAL.—A deputation of gentlemen connected with the London branch of the Landholders' Association of Calcutta, waited on the Hon. Samuel Laing on the 5th instant. Mr. D. Mackinlay, the chairman, read an address, congratulating the hon. gentleman on the re-establishment of his health, and expressing a confident hope that ere he returned from Calcutta, Indian finance would be placed on a sound footing. Mr. Laing expressed himself generally favourable regarding the points discussed. He said that he had felt it a duty to endeavour to correct the extraordinary misunderstandings which existed in England regarding the character of the indigo planters of Lower Bengal; that as regards the contract law, and encouragement to British settlers, he quite agreed with the deputation as to the importance of the subject, and hoped that a practical and summary remedy for breach of contract would soon be provided. Upon this point, when he reached Calcutta, he should be most happy to receive any practical suggestions from members of the Association. As to waste lands, he believed that the principle of selling such lands on a fee-simple tenure was conceded, and it only remained to fix the detailed conditions on which such sales should be made. He could not enter upon details now, but could only say that he was heartily in favour of encouragement to British settlement, and could promise that his influence should be used in promoting any measures for that object consistent with the just rights of the native population, and in removing any obstructions, from whatever quarter they might proceed.

PROPOSED EXTENSIVE PARLIAMENTARY REFORM MOVEMENT.—We (*Birmingham Daily Post*) have been informed on excellent authority that a most extensive parliamentary reform movement is not only contemplated, but will shortly be in active operation. The head quarters of the movement will be, most probably, the city where the Anti-Corn-law League carried on its works so energetically, so unceasingly, and so successfully. The district associations to be thus amalgamated, we are further informed, are those of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Birmingham and the Midland Counties, and Newcastle and the Northern Counties. The *modus operandi* of these associations will doubtless be directed by the executive council of the central committee, and the agitation will be carried on most vigorously by means of meetings, lectures, publications, &c., as in the days of the anti-corn-law agitation. In times when trade and commerce require all the time and thought of the merchant and the manufacturer, the labourer and the artisan, as they have now for several years past, reform agitations have not succeeded. There is at the present time, however, the prospect of a trade so limited, that the manufacturers, the merchants, the operatives, and the artisans will have at the least three days a week to devote to the consideration of politics. This the Reform Association have seen, and this it is which has led to the contemplated amalgamation of the district associations named. On what day the initiative meeting will be held we are unable to state, but we may add that that meeting will be held on a day not far distant.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.—There is little doubt that a solid prosperity is being now enjoyed, on the whole, by the agricultural interest on the eastern side of the country. The wheat crop, although rather short this year, is at any rate an improvement on the miserable results obtained in 1860, while prices have been firmly maintained and advanced by the sudden demand for France. This latter feature of the times has also brought substantial advantages to the shipping interest, for a Hull correspondent observes:—"Such is the general scarcity of shipping here that large quantities of wheat purchased on French account are lying in Hull awaiting means of transport, it being almost impossible to obtain tonnage for its shipment. Although, as stated a few days since in the *Times*, there is now a pause in the speculation on French account, still solid advantages have been already secured by many English farmers, and good prices are promised for their produce for the ensuing twelve months. Wool, again, has realised excellent returns, and to sheep breeders and graziers this is a matter of

no small importance. Cattle grazing has probably proved less profitable, for, although most consumers have to pay high prices, the rates current for store beasts have left but a moderate margin for profit, while scarcity of natural food has necessitated a resort to expensive artificial supplies. On the whole, however, there cannot be a doubt that farmers' prospects are now good, and their improved position is being felt in the towns in which they spend some of their cash, and on the railway upon which they move about, for while the north of England lines have nearly all receded more or less this half year the Eastern Counties Company's traffic exhibits a satisfactory advance.—*Times*.

Literature.

Edwin of Deira. By ALEXANDER SMITH. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

MR. SMITH has gone to Anglo-Saxon history for the subject of his new poem. It is the story of that King Edwin, under whom the Northumbrians became Christians. His materials lie in Bede and the Saxon Chronicle; and he has employed them with intelligence, careful art, and a true poetical appreciation. It is, far away, Mr. Smith's best poem; and vindicates the welcome and the praise of those who would not suffer themselves to be blinded by the superficial defects of his earlier works to the originality and force of his genius. His first productions we still regard as very wonderful, considering the circumstances under which so young a man had cultivated poetry; and that Mr. Smith has progressively advanced in excellence in all that he has since done is the justification of the bestowal on him of the great name, *poet*. We find people with whom we talk of "*Edwin of Deira*," saying, that it would never have been written but for the "*Idylls of the King*." Suppose, then, that the Laureate's golden work directed Mr. Smith to a class of subjects that might be poetically treated, and that it even supplied part of the inspiration for its treatment, is there blame? The chiefest poet of an age *ought* thus to influence the lesser poets: and it were derogatory to a writer's poetic claims to have been thus influenced only if he had passed into intentional and servile imitation, which certainly is not the case here.

It is a great gain to Mr. Smith's display of his real power and his advance in art, that he has taken a definite subject. His new poem has a unity and completeness to which he had not otherwise attained; and reverence for its subject has taught him self-restraint, calmness, and truth of representation. We do not think that he has quite caught the spirit and feeling of the times and the characters of his poem; and perhaps there is false colour and a foreign manner in some of his delineations of scene and incident. But he has *felt* the subject, humanly and morally: and one finds the deeper truth one looks for in a poet's rendering of a story, though there may be wanting to it the true hues of history and the rigid outlines of antiquarian revival of the past. Mr. Smith has in several respects departed from the legends of Edwin, and not always with advantage to his work. We admit the poetic worth of two of his devices,—in giving Edwin one sole wife in Bertha, daughter of King Redwald, his youth's protector, and the restorer of his throne; and in suffering the earliest Christian king to die in his peaceful home, rather than in battle. But we do not know why Edwin's enemy should be called Ethelbert instead of *Ædelfrid*, or Ethelfred: or why the legend should be violated as to his infancy and youth. Justice is done to the traditions of Bede as to the supernatural preparations and signs by which the king was disposed to the reception of Christianity; and still more to the incident of Coiff's violation of the idol-temple—although Mr. Smith's representation favours that view of the conversion of the priest, which satirically charges him with discovering the stupidity and powerlessness of his gods by their having neglected to promote to wealth and power a man of his own great deserts and abilities. The character of Paulinus is well sustained in his discourse before the king: but the effects it produces are rather too sudden, and the close of the poem has something of hurry in its progress and incompleteness in its impression.

Mr. Smith gives us in Bertha, the wife of Edwin, his noblest conception as yet of the heart and life of woman. Equally true, beautiful, and pure, are the girlhood, the wifehood, and the motherhood of this fine creature: and very few poetic creations of female character excel this in comprehension of womanly nature or in perfectness of delineation. Here is the first glimpse of Redwald's daughter, as Edwin stands with her father and brother in the hall, surrounded by horns and arrows and hunting gear, and great brindled dogs leaping about their knees.

"In at the door a moment peeped a girl,
Fair as a rose-tree growing thwart a gap

Of ruin, seen against the blue when one
Is dipped in dungeon gloom; and Redwald called,
And at the call she through the chamber came,
And laid a golden head and blushing cheek
Against his breast. He clasped his withered hands
Fondly upon her head, and bent it back,
As one might bend a downward-looking flower
To make its perfect beauty visible,
Then kissed her mouth and cheek."

Forth to the hunting—Redwald's seven
stalwart sons, their sister, and Prince Edwin :—
a fine distinct picture :—

"So when the light was springing in the east,
Unkennelled staghounds bayed, men's voices rose,
Steed paws and clanked their bridles. Then,
In hunting gear, Prince Edwin and the rest equipped,
Trooped forth with spirits gay as their attire;
And with the dawn, and like another dawn,
But fairer, Bertha came. Amid the dogs
They mounted, and the instant that the sun
Stood on the hill-top, prodigal of light,
They rode with wondrous clatter on their way;
And ever as they in their joyous haste
Skirted down forest, forded shallow stream—
In which the sun had thrown a spear that lay
Golden on amber pebbles—pushed o'er heath,
The sound that daily travelled on before
Woke all things as they came. For when afar
At instance of a strong-lunged forester,
The sudden bugle on the rocky cliff
Was splintered into echoes, from the marsh
The screaming horn rose; within his wood
The mountain bull stood listening to the sound,
Silent as lowering thunder, when the winds
Are choked, and leaves hang dead; and from his lair
Rose, with dew-dappled flanks, the stag, and snuffed
Their coming in the wind—a moment stood,
His speed in all his limbs—but when the pack
Dressed with them down the echoes of the vale
And opened out, he fled, with antlers laid
Along his back like ears."

But, in the whirl of the chase, the Prince and
Bertha were thrown out; and as they rode alone
"the unexpected solitude surprised his heart to
utterance," and he told his love. The dawning
of a new and true affection—her life's one great
love—in a woman's heart, is exquisitely repre-
sented in the following passage—every line and
word significant, and all so deeply true :—

"So, after rest,
Homeward through prime of noon the hunters wound;
The Princess rode with dewy drooping eyes
And heightened colour. Voice and clang of hoof
And all the clatter as they sounded on,
Became a noisy nothing in her ear.
A world removed. The woman's heart that woke
Within the girlish bosom—ah! too soon!—
Filled her with fear and strangeness; for the path,
Familiar to her childhood, and to still
And maiden thoughts, upon a sudden dipped
To an unknown sweet land of delicate light
Divinely aired, but where each rose and leaf
Was trembling, as if haunted by a dread
Of coming thunder. Changed in one quick hour
From bud to rose, from child to woman, love
Silenced her spirit, as the swelling brine
From out the far Atlantic makes a hush
Within the channels of the careless stream,
That erst ran chattering with the pebble stones."

We have no intention to follow the course of
the poem. We overleap all its incident, till we
come to the king surrounded by his lords and
counsellors, deliberating whether the Lord
Christ preached by the white-robed priests that
had come unexpectedly and unasked among
them, should be recognised as a God. The king's
own thoughts, uttered privately to his wife, had
been :—

"Can gods supplant gods as one race of kings
Another? Is there nothing fixed? Will death
Not only bear earth's sceptres, but the homes,
The majesty, the wisdom, and the strength
Of deities that thunder when they speak?
Are fateswells said in heaven? and has each bright
And young divinity a sunset hour?
Methought, as I rode past, the temple shook,
And deities a dying murmur made—
Sighing farewell to empire, and to rule."

One of the counsellors, Eila, addresses the
king and nobles—and the celebrated speech,
given in Bede, in which the life of man is com-
pared to the flight of a sparrow, is thus rendered
by Mr. Smith :—

"To me, O king, this present life of man
Seems in comparison of unknown time
Like a swift sparrow flying through a room,
Wherein thou sit'st at supper with thy lords,
A good fire in the midst, while out of doors
In gusty darkness whirls the furious snow
That wall and window blocks. The sparrow flies
In at one door, and by another out.
Brief space of warm and comfortable air
It knows in passing, then it vanishes
Into the gusty dark from whence it came.
The soul like that same sparrow comes and goes;
This life is but a moment's sparrow-flight
Between the two unknowns of birth and death;
An arrow's passage from an unknown bow
Toward an unknown bourne."

Wordsworth has treated the same speech, and
has been too strong for Mr. Smith,—as also in
the description of the procession of Paulinus and
the priests. It needed courage to follow where
one so great has led; and it is little disparage-
ment of what Mr. Smith has done to prefer
still what the greater had done before him.
Our readers may not have Wordsworth at hand;
so we will indulge ourselves by transcribing for
them his setting of the sparrow image.

"Man's life is like a sparrow, mighty king!
That, stealing in, while by the fire you sit
Housed with rejoicing friends, is seen to flit

Safe from the storm, in comfort tarrying.
Here did it enter—there on hasty wing
Flies out, and passes on from cold to cold;
But whence it came we knew not, nor behold
Whither it goes. Even such that transient thing
The human soul; not utterly unknown
While in the body lodged, her warm abode—
But from what world she came, what woe or weal
On her departure waits, no tongue hath shown:
This mystery if the stranger can reveal,
His be a welcome cordially bestowed."

Wordsworth.

We have spoken with admiration of the speech
attributed to the monk Paulinus; and we must
here introduce its closing portion, in a very noble
vein.

"From grave he burst;
Death could not hold him, and ere many days
Before the eyes of those that did him love
He passed up through yon oman of blue air
Unto the heaven of heavens, whence he came,
And there he sits this moment man and God;
Strong as a god, flesh-hearted as a man,
And all the uncreated light confronts
With eye-lids that have known the touch of tears.
Marvel not, King, that we have come to thee.
If but one man stood on the farthest shore,
Thither I would adventure with the news—
News that undungeons all from sin and fear.
The glimmering wisp, the sprite that haunts the ford,
The silent ghost that issues from the grave
Like a pale smoke that takes the dead man's form
Can scare us never more, for Christ made all,
And lays his ear so close unto the world
That in lone desert, peril, or thick night,
A whispered prayer can reach it. In the still
Abyss of midnight lives a human heart,
And therefore all the loneliness and space
And all the icy splendours cannot freeze.
Coif, I bring to thee no churlish God:
A heaven-full of reward he has for those
That love and serve. And thou, most ancient man,
For ever musing on a grassy grave,
Death is a dinted couch; for there a space
Christ's limbs have rested, and that knowledge takes
The loneliness, which is death's fear, away.
And in the light beyond earth's shade He sits,
With all the happy spirits of the dead,
Silent as garden flowers that feed on air,
And thither thou wilt join Him in due time.
O King! O city! seated on the grass
We have unpacked our bales. Christ cannot come
Where any idol is; so burn them down.
King, be the wind to blow these clouds away,
That Christ's clear sky may over-arch thy land."

We notice that Mr. Smith is still somewhat
over-ingenious in the invention of figures; and
that occasionally his images only image dis-
tortedly the human things to which they are
applied. "Guttering torches weeping pitch,"
and "the belled wry-necked thunder-cloud,"
are in his most vicious manner; and "the
phoenix appetite divinely dying into a rarer
life" over a good dinner, is as simply a conceit
as Bertha's "fragrant bosom" is a forgetfulness
of pure taste. But there are many beautiful and
expressive images, too, which could hardly be
surpassed from any but the one best of living
writers. The comparison for love dreams in the
lines following :—

"As brilliant and as frail
As wondrous imagery of fruit and flower
Wrought by the frost upon the window pane
At night, while worlds are steaming white and chill,
That in the morning runs a blur of tears!"

—and the description of one waiting for
anxiously-expected tidings of dear ones in danger,
in these lines :—

"Each morn and eve
He questioned, like a voyager who knows
That land is somewhere hidden in the sky,
And, weary of ocean's silence, thrusts
A haggard face into the eyes of dawn
And reads no news, and, when the long day falls
With its great torch of sunset o'er the west,
Revealing nothing, sickens!"

—each of these is admirable for the conveyance
of the thought most inwardly in the image.

Two shorter poems are included in this
volume: "Tarquil and Oona," very remarkable
for some of its descriptive touches, and full of
tenderness and pathos; and "Blaavin," uttering
in an irregular chant the memories and associa-
tions of a mountain that belongs to the scenery
of an inward life.

We hastily close the book. It will be seen
that we have enjoyed it; and that we think it,
on the whole, a felicitous and noble composition.
It is also a pleasure to think that Mr. Smith's
genius has now found the region in which it can
most perfectly employ its gifts and powers.

*Manual of Modern Geography, Mathematical, Physical,
and Political.* By Rev. A. MACKAY, A.M., F.R.G.S.
Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

After making ourselves minutely acquainted with the
method and general execution of this book, we are of
opinion that it is, on the whole, the best recent work on
geography, both as to the intelligibility and scientific
character of its arrangement, and the real importance of
every particle of its highly-condensed matter. It
has some features that are new and striking; and
that can hardly be missed by a careful reader as
its distinction from all similar works; but
they are of such value in promoting completeness
and accuracy of geographical knowledge, that they
deserve to be described at some length. After a dozen
clearly-written pages on Mathematical Geography, and
some forty other on general Physical Geography, the

several continents and minor divisions of the earth are
brought successively under review. The first novelty,
and a great improvement, in arrangement, is, that the
physical and political matter in each section are com-
bined, so as to throw light on each other, and especially
to assist the comprehension of a people's character and
material condition by a reference to the physical circum-
stances of their development and progress. The next
feature to be noticed is, the careful indication of the
relative position of the most important places; thus
supplying a defect in other, even accurate and celebrated
works, which often leave the intelligent student, as the
author justly complains, in that vague state of mind
respecting places having the same latitude and longi-
tude, that only by a reference to the globe can he bring
the fact of relative situation to bear on a comparison of
climate, natural history, &c. But a still more useful
and indeed incalculably important deviation of this
work from the plan of others is, that, instead of giving
under each country, province, or county, a list of
towns and cities unconnected save by the general
boundary that includes them, Mr. Mackay has been
guided by the important physical law, that "all the
cities and towns on the earth's surface, whether ancient
or modern, stand on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-
coast"—with a few exceptions that are easily explained.
Adhering to this natural law of relation, Mr. Mackay
has with great labour and painstaking, arranged Tables
of Rivers and Towns, which following elaborate sections
on the Principal River-Basins, present this portion of
geography in a more intelligent and rememberable form
than it has ever received before. The Mountain Ranges
and Lakes are also more systematically arranged than is
usual; and their relations to the river-basins exhibited
with excellent brevity and clearness. The paragraphs
on the special Natural History of each country have
been prepared from the latest authorities, and give very
accurate outlines of the subjects. Ethnography has been
the subject of "much earnest research" with the
author; and while we do not wholly approve the sections
on national character, we cannot too strongly commend
those on race, religion, government and language. The
lists of eminent names in the Literature of the respective
countries may be useful in the education of the young;
but are of little importance to more advanced students
of the work. The Descriptive Notes added to the
political divisions contain in a pithy form the results of
a very thorough study in many fields of investigation.
For the farther commendation of the work to teachers
and students, it remains only to be said, that that best
of all atlases for educational purposes, Johnston's School
Atlas, has been accommodated to this manual, by the
introduction of all the political divisions and names of
places here given.

*Christ the Light of the World. Biblical Studies on the
First Ten Chapters of St. John's Gospel.* By RUDOLPH
BESSEM, D.D. Translated from the German by M. G.
HUXTABLE. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THIS is a practical exposition of the early portion of
John's Gospel. It is very different from popular com-
mentary generally; for it does not occupy itself with
inferences and applications chiefly, while the real con-
tents of the text, and the intentions of the writer, are
overlaid, if not violated; but it develops minutely the
meaning of Scripture, illustrates variously and abun-
dantly whatever is obscure, and then brings out to defi-
nite utterance the spiritual truths and principles that
are the essence and life of the passage as the Word of
God. It displays an intuitive and devout spirit, singu-
larly fitted for the exposition of the Apostle John's
writings. It has a largeness of thought and a warmth
and tenderness of feeling, that remarkably combine with
a child-like simplicity and a quiet subdued energy. It
has sometimes a tinge of mysticism—in the good sense—
in its thought; and, better than logic or reflection, it
has a deep human and religious experience tuning all its
interpretations of character, and all its words of counsel
and instruction. It has so much of spiritual enlargement
upon the Scripture ideas, that it can scarcely be called
commentary; yet nothing that is needful to the full in-
telligibility of the text is wanting; and it can still less
be called sermon, for, though probably addressed origi-
nally to a congregation, its manner and spirit are wholly
free from the hortatory and rhetorical. It is best de-
scribed by its own title of "biblical studies"; and it will
be valued by ministers and students for a profound per-
ception of one of the most precious portions of Scripture,
and for its suggestion of topics of instruction. At the
same time it is so simple and so deeply interesting, that
it is eminently a book for family or devotional reading.
It contains many delightful extracts from German
writers little known in England, which give an addi-
tional worth and charm to the book. Altogether, it has
remarkable attractiveness and interest to ourselves; and
we warmly commend it as a book that will lead its reader
into the heart of John and into "the mind of Christ."

EXTRACTS FROM THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE.—We come to points in our
journey through life: railway-points (as it were) which
decide not merely our lot in life, but even what kind of
folk we shall be, morally and intellectually. A hair's-
breadth may make the deviation at first. Two situations
are offered you at once, you think there is hardly any-
thing to choose between them. It does not matter which
you accept; and perhaps some slight and fanciful con-
sideration is allowed to turn the scale. But now you
look back, and you can see that there was the turning
point in your life; it was because you went there to the
right, and not to the left, that you are now a great Eng-
lish prelate and not a humble Scotch professor. Was
there not a time in a certain great man's life, at which
the lines of rail diverged, and at which the question was
settled, should he be a minister of the Scotch Kirk, or
should he be a Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain?

I can imagine a stage in the history of a lad in a counting-house, at which the little angle of rail may be pushed in or pushed back that shall send the train to one of two places 500 miles asunder; it may depend upon whether he shall take or not take that half-crown, whether, thirty years after, he shall be taking the chair, the rubicund baronet, at a missionary society meeting, and receive the commendations of philanthropic peers and earnest bishops; or be labouring in chains at Norfolk Island, a brutalised, cursing, hardened, scourge-scarred, despairing wretch, without a hope for this life or the other. Oh, how much may turn a little thing! Because the railway train in which you were coming to a certain place was stopped by a snow-storm, the whole character of your life may have been changed. Because some one was in the drawing-room when you went to see Miss Smith on a certain day, resolved to put to her a certain question, you missed the tide, you lost your chance, you went away to Australia and never saw her more. It fell upon a day that a ship, coming from Melbourne, was weathering a rocky point on an iron-bound coast, and was driven close upon that perilous shore. They tried to put her about; it was the last chance. It was a moment of awful risk and decision. If the wind catches the sails, now shivering as the ship comes up, on the right side, then all on board are safe. If the wind catches the sails on the other side, then all on board must perish. And so it all depends upon which surface of certain square yards of canvas the uncertain breeze shall strike, whether John Smith, who is coming home from the diggings with 20,000*l.* shall go down and never be heard of again by his poor mother and sisters away in Scotland; or whether he shall get safely back, a rich man, to gladden their hearts, and buy a pretty little place, and improve the house on it into the pleasantest picture; and purchase, and ride, and drive various horses; and be seen on market-days sauntering in the High-street of the county town; and get married, and run about the lawn before his door, chasing his little children; and become a decent elder of the Church; and live quietly and happily for many years. Yes: from what precise point of the compass the next flaw of wind should come, would decide the question between the long homely life in Scotland, and a nameless burial deep in a foreign sea.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOtha, THE GERMAN NATIONAL PRINCE.—Personally, Ernest II. is a man who both attracts and inspires confidence. He has but a slight family resemblance to Prince Albert, than whom he appears younger, although two years older. His features are not so regularly chiselled as those of his brother, but more mobile and animated. He is about five feet ten inches in height, slender, but perfectly symmetrical, and quick and elastic in his movements. His face is a fine oval, the forehead expansive at the temples, and the eyes a clear, splendid hazel. His nose is rather long, but not prominent; the lips firm and sharply cut; while a short-pointed beard increases their character of decision. It is a mediæval rather than a modern head—such as might have belonged to that knight who was carried off by the robber knight Kunz von Rottungen, and who was his own ancestor in a direct line. He is passionately fond of hunting, riding, driving, and all other out-door diversions, of which taste his tanned face and hands give evidence. His qualities of mind are too varied to admit of much profundity. He is at once author, composer, actor, and soldier, and withal a conversationalist of unusual powers. With an admirable memory, and a vital interest in every field of knowledge, there are few subjects upon which he cannot converse brilliantly. Quick, animated, sparkling, he provokes the electricity of those with whom he comes contact. His greatest aversion, we should judge, would be a dull person. Yet with all these brilliant qualities, he is steady, prudent, and clear-headed—ambitious no doubt, but intelligently so.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

DIAPYCNIA.—It is an affection of the body which may be greatly aggravated by mental depression; but, in such instances, it may be clearly traced to sedentary habits, lack of exercise, and an irregular mode of living. It is the malady that peculiarly afflicts students and professional men, and the seeds of it may be sown years before it arrives at a formidable maturity. Parents and guardians, who are ever anxious to stimulate the laudable ambition of their youthful charges, would do well to remember the advice of honest Roger Ascham against overstraining the bow, and to take care that they do not injure the bodily health and enfeeble the intellects of those whose welfare they are desirous to promote, by urging them to undertake tasks beyond their strength and capacity, and by denying them that wholesome recreation which is suitable to their years. "I heard myself," says that shrewd educational writer, "a good husband at his book, once say, that to omit study for some time of the day, and some time of the year, made as much for the increase of learning, as to let the land lie for some time fallow maketh for the better increase of corn. This we see, if the land be ploughed every year, the crop cometh thin up, the ear is short, the grain is small, and when it is brought into the barn and threshed, giveth every ear fault. So those who never leave poring on their books have oftentimes as thin invention as other poor men have, and as small wit and weight in it as in other men's. And thus your husbandry, methinks, is more like the life of a covetous snudge, that oft very evil proves, than the labour of a good husband that knoweth well what he doth. And surely the best wits to learning must needs have much recreation and ceasing from their book, or they mar themselves." Observations such as these are of exceeding value at this moment, when the examination system has been pushed to such a length that every man of sense is beginning to discern its pernicious absurdity. If it is expected that the young men who offer themselves as candidates for appointments in some branches of the public service shall really have a competent knowledge of the subjects prescribed for examination, difficult it is to comprehend how they can find time for useful sleep and refreshment. As for teaching them to think, which is the highest aim of education, the possibility of thought is precluded by such an exorbitant amount of cramming, that the amount of knowledge they do receive remains practically useless. Instead of rearing men of intelligence and aptitude, we are doing our best to create a race of prigs and pedants, feeble in mind as in body, and certain to show themselves incapable when any extraordinary emergency shall arise.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CHARLES DICKENS.—Dickens is the novelist and poet of great cities and of civil life, especially of London life. We do not know of whom beside we can say this.

All the varieties of London life lie before him. Wordsworth was not more truly the poet of the lakes, or Scott or Burns the poets of Scotland, than Dickens is the poet of the London streets; and which is greatest we will not say. God made the human not less than fields and flowers, but more; for He breathed into man the breath of His own life. This is the age of great cities, and Dickens is the painter of great cities. He flies to the country, and enjoys it well; but he will not stay long away from town. In the great sea, where human passions rage and roll, he sees the Orient pearls; the forests of submarine beauty, the flowers; even the nymphs and the nereides, as well as the sea shells. He sees also all the repulsive forms that float greedily to and fro there. It is not too much to say he is the epic poet of city life. . . . London is appalling in the everlasting bustle and presence of its mysteries, and they seem to haunt such places as these. They hang a terrible enchantment over it, by night and by day. What revelations stare out from every countenance to those disposed to look! You need not follow them to their homes. You see might, majesty, and misery, all side by side. Silence never seems to fall here. There is a constant murmur—a drowsy music. A city like London, put it all into the alembic, its Whitechapel and its Vanity Fair, its Exchange and its Almshouse, its Buckingham Palace and its Spitalfields, its Westminster Abbey and its Spurgeon's Tabernacle; put all into the alembic, distil the essence from all—from the miserable garret behind Fleet-street, where prostitution and felony break bread together; from the Garrick Tavern or the Coal Hole, where dissipation dances its drunken round; from the poorly-furnished to the highly-rented rooms in the City-road, where patient industry and poverty strive as best it can to make the best of life; from the stone yard of Newgate, where the innocent and the guilty lie together in waiting for sentence or freedom; from the condemned cell and the press room, where the hardened strives to brave it out to the last, but breaks down in the attempt; from the green room of Drury Lane, where apes attempt to simulate reality; from the gallery of the Olympic, or Surrey, or Covent Garden, where the wittlings of London cockney life linger amidst the fumes of oranges and cigars and the sounds of lemonade corks;—take all this, and fuse it down into a moral alembic, and you may chance to be startled if the poet allows its full and perfect individuality to be presented to you. That tall and stately person slowly walking down Fleet-street is Mr. Dombey, the wealthy merchant, the proud Timon, who shall not, like Timon in his fall, carry with him even the recollection of the genius and taste he has gathered in his drawing-rooms or saloons. That carriage—do you envy the beautiful lady who lounges there?—it is Lady Dedlock; not as you think her, the miserable spoilt child of fashion and ennui, but a stoic heart with grief that will not die gnawing and preying on her spirit. That old gentleman strolling along, you may know him—he is the Prince of Deportment, Harveydrop, who was born on purpose to teach mankind to bow and to dance; and who will think, when he hastens to his last long night, that he has not spent his life in vain? Yonder goes Sampson Brass, the lawyer, the pettifogging scoundrel; and at no great distance from him follows that highly-respected and respectable attorney, Mr. Talkinghorn, Sir Leicester Dedlock's legal adviser. There are the two round, good-tempered, good-natured brothers, Cheesecake, bound on some benevolent mission; and not far behind them is Mrs. Jellyby, her head full of moonshine, and of the improvement of the condition of Borrioboola Gha. Look at Ralph Nickleby, the miser, and the rascal, hatching with Arthur Gride, the miser, the misery of his niece,—do you not know them by their low and baboon-like brows? and young Lord Verisopht, and Sir Mulberry Hawk, crow and pigeon, arm-in-arm together. This stately, well-dressed man, with the sparkling, smiling, white teeth, and feline-looking eyes, is Carver, Mr. Dombey's most confidential friend: this is Bucket, the detective, laying down the law with his forefinger to George, the ruffian; and there is Jefferson Brick, citizen of "the nation that knocks all other nations to immortal smash." He, then, is here for a little while; and, if it did not seem something out of date, we might surely think that was dear old Gabriel Varden, and his pretty daughter Dolly; and see how unmistakable is yonder lofty-headed gentleman, the immortal Pecksniff; and stealthily as a cat brushes past him Nodgett, the informer. Now to paint, in rapid succession, so many figures is not perhaps, so extraordinary; but to preserve their identity—to shoot a separate soul into every one—this is extraordinary;—nay, it is what not only only Dickens could do, but he only in a great city. How amazing is this variety of nature! So many pieces of the great human whole. Where do we see man more in his state of abandonment and ease? We think, in cities. In villages we know characters are most individual, for their individuality sits awkwardly upon them: they will be free, but are sensible that in their freedom they are looked at. Cities are the places where you may find solitude—

"This is to be alone,—
This, this is solitude."

Eclectic Review.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Messrs. W. and R. Chambers announce "An Economic and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language," by Mr. Arnold Cooley, to be issued in weekly numbers, price twopence. The editor promises to give 80,000 words (Walker's Dictionary containing only 33,178, and Sheridan's 37,000), making the most comprehensive dictionary at the price ever published.

Messrs. Moxon and Co. announce the publication of their complete edition of Thomas Hood's works in December next; to be completed in seven volumes, to be issued monthly.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish, early in the month, No. I. of the Second Series of the "Tracts for Priests and People."

Messrs. Smith and Elder will shortly publish cheap editions of Mr. Anthony Trollope's "Framley Parsonage," "Lavinia," by the author of "Doctor Antonio." The same firm also announce a third edition of "Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics," by the late F. W. Robertson; "The Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy," a novel,

called "Said and Done," a new novel by Holmes Lee, entitled "Warp and Wool; or the Reminiscences of Doris Fletcher," also a new volume of Fairy Tales, by Holmes Lee, called "The Wonderful Adventures of Tullongbo."

Mr. Murray is about to publish, in a cheap form, "The Home and Colonial Library." It is intended to arrange the various works as two distinct series, under the heads of Biography, History, and History Tales; and Voyages, Travels, and Adventures. Each work will be complete in itself.

A "Handbook of Revealed Theology," with an introduction by the Rev. O. H. Spurgeon, is announced among the new books of the season.

Mr. Innes, late of the Baptist Mission to the West Coast of Africa, is preparing a work on "The Cameroons and the Baptist Mission," with an Autobiography of his life and labours, which will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expense.

The following paragraphs are from the *Athenæum* of last Saturday:—

The Duke of Manchester, we hear, is engaged in preparing from his family papers a couple of volumes for the press, illustrative of the history of English society from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne. The work is expected for the coming season.

The late Duke of Buckingham left behind him a private diary, which diary is to be immediately published. No man in our time led a stranger life, or lived more behind the political scenes, than the late Duke. If he has entered truly what he saw and what he heard, his book must be curious in the highest degree.

Mr. Murray has in the press, among other novelties for the coming season, "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life," in which all the known materials for an estimate of the Great Philosopher will be brought together, and an answer will be made—by way of narrative—to the misrepresentations of the critics of his career.

Mr. Charles Darwin has prepared for publication a small work, containing his experience "On the Fertilisation of British Orchids by means of Insects." It will form a sort of sequel to his work, the "Origin of Species."

The long-announced volumes on the Crimean War, by Mr. Kingslake, are, at length, in a forward state. The third and fourth volumes of Mr. Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" are rapidly approaching completion. These works may be confidently expected during the coming year.

Capt. Burton, the traveller, is, we hear, writing an account of his experiences of Mormon life, under the title of "The City of the Saints."

Mr. H. F. Chorley has in the press a book of personal gossip, called, "Twenty-Five Years of Musical Recollections."

The Messrs. Longman, among many other novelties, have in the press or in preparation, Lives of "Sir M. E. Brunel," by Mr. R. Beamish, and of "John Rogers," by Mr. J. L. Chester. "A Narrative of the China War of 1860," by Lieut.-Col. Wolsley,—"The Chase of the Wild Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset," by Mr. C. P. Collyns,—"Volumes VIII. and IX. of Mr. Spedding's edition of Lord Bacon's works,"—"Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants," by Mr. A. H. Rhind,—"Egypt's Place in Universal History," a translation from the German of Baron Bunsen, by Mr. O. H. Cottrell,—"and a History of Market Drayton," by the Rev. J. B. Lee.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are preparing for the next season, besides two or three works which we have already named separately, "The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., by Major-General Napier,"—"The Life of the Rev. Edward Irving," by Mrs. Oliphant,—"Literary Women of France," by Miss Kavanagh,—"Travels in the Holy Land," by Friedrich Bremser, translated by Mary Howitt,—"Memoirs of Queen Hortense (mother of Napoleon the Third)," edited by Lacelles Waxall, and "Lights and Shadows of French Military Life," by the Author of "Flemish Interiors."

Glennings.

Several Red Indians have been recently ordained by the Bishop of Rupert's Land.

The Damascus, from Sydney, has brought three bales of Fiji (South Sea Islands) cotton for the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester.

The Hill romance is being dramatised. The title is "The Forsaken Heir, or the Unnatural Parent and the Gipsy Mendicant of the Haymarket."

The Birmingham music hall was lately offered for sale by auction, but a sufficient sum was not bid. The hall has since, however, been disposed of to a Birmingham gentleman for 3,400*l.* The original cost was upwards of 12,000*l.*—*Builder.*

The Bishop Stortford Observer states that a marriage has just taken place in that vicinity between a young gentleman twenty-two years of age and "a fair and blushing bride" of sixty-six summers.

CLERICAL ELOCUTION LESSON.—Bishop Punch: "Now, Sir, let me hear you publish banns of marriage." Swell Candidate for Orders: "I—aw—publish banns of mawidge between Weginald Woberth, batchla, and—" Bishop: "Stop, Sir, stop. That will never do for us. You had better take orders—in the commercial line."—*Punch.*

A vender of hoop skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the store-keeper. "Well of course not," dryly responded the husband, who was something of a wag; "she should be within it."

A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus:—"Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl replied:—"Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you!"

Out of the 28 English bishops, no less than nine have been appointed by Lord Palmerston, viz.—Archbishop Longley, and Bishops Tait, Baring, Bickersteth, Pelham, Wigram, Waldegrave, Philpott,

and Thomson. Seven were nominated by Earl Russell, viz.:—Archbishop Sumner, and Bishops Short, Lord Auckland, Prince Lee, Hampden, Graham, and Olivant.

There are comprised in the Imperial Crown of England 1 large ruby irregularly polished, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,368 brilliant diamonds, 1,278 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 278 pearls.

An Irish guide told Dr. James Johnson, who wished for a reason why echo was always of the feminine gender, that "May be it was because she always had the last word."

Saturday's *Critic* says:—"The late Mr. Flint's interesting collection of modern English pictures will probably be publicly exhibited in London during the winter; after which they will, early in the season, pass under the auctioneer's hammer."

Statistical returns show that the number of deaths from railway accidents is, on an average, in England, 1 in 556,000 travellers; in France, 1 in 1,950,000; in Belgium, 1 in 8, 860,000; and in Prussia 1 in 17,500,000.

Speaking of English hospitals and charitable societies, Guizot has said that "the finest sentence to be found in any language may be read in almost every street in London: Supported by Voluntary Contributions."

A lady, who had a number of female servants to each of whom she, on one occasion, gave a pair of her cast-off, half-worn shoes, found the following impromptu on her dressing-table the succeeding morning:—

"How careful should our mistress be the narrow path to choosers,

When all the maids within her house are walking in her shoes."

The discovery of a new metal, to which the name of dianium has been given, has recently been announced by the celebrated German chemist, Kobell, making, with cesium, rubidium, and thallium, the fourth simple body added by modern research within a comparatively short space of time. This substance has been derived from a metallic acid extracted from the tantalite of Tammela or dianite, of which the specific gravity is 5.5.—*London Review*.

Obituary.

THE EARL OF EGLINTON, K.T., died on Friday morning at Mr. Whyte Melville's seat, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire. It appears that his lordship was engaged during the afternoon of Tuesday last in playing at golf, apparently in robust health. He dined with Mr. Melville and company in the evening at St. Andrew's, and exhibited his usual cheerfulness. Before the party separated, the Earl was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which at once rendered him unconscious. In this lamentable state he continued until his demise. The Earl, though a warm Conservative, was better known in his early days as a man of fashion and a patron of the turf than as a politician. He first came into public notice in 1840, when he held at Eglinton Castle a grand tournament in mediæval style. In 1852, the Earl of Derby made him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and though the appointment caused considerable surprise and was much criticised, the Earl made himself very popular, and on the return of his party to power in 1858 he again filled the same post. During the early part of the Earl of Aberdeen's ministry, that eminent statesman unconditionally presented the Earl of Eglinton with the Order of the Thistle, the Earl of Aberdeen, in a grateful letter, expressing his belief that no member of the Scottish nobility was more justly entitled to the honour than the earl. The deceased nobleman was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in November, 1852, and was colonel of the Ayrshire militia from 1836 to 1852, when he resigned. His Lordship's age was forty-nine. The late Earl is succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, Lord Montgomerie, born December 3, 1841.

MR. ARTHUR SMITH, whose decease is announced, has survived his brother, Mr. Albert Smith, some eighteen months. Mr. Arthur Smith was well-known in literary and theatrical circles as one of the clearest-minded and most practical men of the day. He had the management of his brother's entertainment, and all the business arrangements of Mr. Charles Dickens' Readings were entrusted to his care. He was one of the Committee of the Thames Fisheries Preservation Society, and the author of a clever and witty little book called "The Thames Angler." Mr. Smith was in his thirty-seventh year.

MRS. THOMAS GELDART.—We learn with regret that the hand of death has arrested a pen that has been the gifted and happy medium of conveying to the hearts and minds of the young both instruction and healthful moral teaching. We refer to the decease of Mrs. Thomas Geldart, who was formerly well known as an inhabitant of this city, being the daughter of the eminent banker Simon Martin, of the firm of Messrs. Gurneys and Company. Her "Historical Tales of England and her Forty Counties," of "Scotland," of "Ireland," "Glimpses of our Island Home," &c., &c., give, in elegant and attractive diction, some results of her literary power and research. Among the tales she wrote are "Emilie the Peacemaker," "Truth is Everything," "Love a Reality, not a Romance," &c., which, for the grateful, winning style in which they depict pure and noble principles for the guidance of youth, have few equals. Mrs. Geldart was also the compiler of the "Life of the late Samuel Gurney," and her "Sunday Thoughts," as well as her pleasing contributions to many religious periodicals, are valued and welcomed in many a household. Perhaps her most

touchingly beautiful work is "Strength in Weakness," a memorial of her son. She has also sent her noble teaching and most attractive style of narrative into tens of thousands of homes among the poorer classes of our land in three of the "Household Tracts," which are from her pen, viz., "Cottage Homes," "The Mother's Trials and Triumphs," and "Daughters from Home."—*Norfolk News*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

STANCOMB.—September 19, at The Woodlands, Trowbridge, the wife of Arthur Stancomb, Esq., of a son.

BONNER.—September 20, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Bonner, of a son.

COBB.—October 6, at Napier House, Margate, the wife of James F. Cobb, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAIRLEY.—September 26, at the Independent Chapel, March, by the Rev. Alexander Murray, Peterborough, the Rev. Samuel Fairley, minister of the above place, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late William Herndon Cole, of March, Cambridgeshire.

VEAL.—HEWLETT.—September 28, at the Independent Chapel, Clutton, near Bristol, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, James Veal, to Mary Ann Hewlett, both of Chew Magna.

PITTS.—BROOKE.—September 28, at Brunswick-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. James Collier, Caleb, eldest son of Mr. Josh. Pitts, of Stanningley, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Brooke, of Armitage Bridge.

MAY.—WALTON.—September 30, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, East-parade, Leeds, Mr. John May, of Leeds, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Samuel Walton, of Wortley.

TOWNSEND.—LEEMON.—October 1, at Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. A. M'Laren, Mr. William Townsend, of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Leemon, of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

WILLS.—TAYLOR.—October 1, at Starston, by the Rev. A. M. Hopper, M.A., Alfred Wills, of the Inner Temple, and of Essex, Surrey, Barrister-at-Law, to Bertha, third daughter of Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq., of Starston, Norfolk.

WHICHELL.—FARRINGTON.—October 1, at the Borough-road Chapel, by the Rev. W. Howison, Charles, son of Mr. R. Whichello, of Bourn, Cambridgeshire, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. W. Farrington, of Windsor-place, Old Kent-road.

PIPE.—GOODRICH.—October 3, at Canonbury, by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, Mr. Pipe, of 14, De Beauvoir-road south, to Harriet Gale Goodrich, stepdaughter of George Barr, Esq., of 3, Stamford-villa, Stamford-road, Kingsland.

LENG.—BRAITHWAITE.—October 3, in the Congregational Chapel, Stockton-on-Tees, by the Rev. W. Leng, Baptist minister, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Kightly, minister of the place, William Steadman Leng, Esq., manager of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, to Jane Beyer, eldest daughter of Samuel Braithwaite, Esq., J.P., of Stockton.

TRESTRAIL.—MENHINICK.—October 5, at Wadebridge, by the Rev. F. Trestrail, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. J. Cartwright, of the United New Connexion Church, Mr. F. G. Trestrail, of Walbrook, London, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Menhinick, of Burnaire St. Mabyn.

DEATHS.

GUTCH.—September 20, at his residence, Worcester, J. M. Gutch, Esq., in his eighty-fifth year. He was once well known as the editor of "Felix Farley's Journal."

CUNNINGHAM.—September 30, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the eighty-second year of his age, the Rev. John William Cunningham, M.A., for upwards of fifty years Vicar of Harrow.

LANKESTER.—October 1, suddenly, Mary Berry, youngest daughter of R. Lankester, Esq., Postmaster of Southampton.

SMITH.—October 3, at Islington, Deborah Manby, eldest daughter of the late George Manby Smith, of Chipping Norton, aged thirty-seven years.

HOLT.—October 4, T. J. Holt, Esq., Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon within, of 63, St. Paul's Churchyard, in his fifty-ninth year.

VANDENHOFF.—October 4, at 34, North Bank, Regent's-park, aged seventy-two, from a sudden attack of paralysis, Mr. Vandenhoff, the actor.

FORMAN.—October 5, at her residence, Abbots Hill, Derby, Anne, relict of the late Robert Forman, Esq., aged sixty-one.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

English Securities have been inanimate during the past week. On Saturday there was a decline in Consols to the extent of an eighth per cent. Yesterday the stock markets were very dull during all the earlier part of the day, but afterwards became rather firmer. At one period Consols were quoted at a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., under the influence of preparations for Thursday's settlement, but the final quotations were about the same as on Saturday. The position and prospects of the cotton trade are viewed with increasing feelings of anxiety, and to these must be attributed the indisposition shown of late by the public to make investments in the funds.

To-day very little business is doing in English Securities, and very little revival of speculation is expected until after the completion of the settlement, which will now engross the attention of dealers and brokers. The market is, however, steady, Consols are 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 for Money and the 10th inst., and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for November. The New Threes and Reduced, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The New Two-and-a-Half per Centa, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, March, par 3 prem.; and ditto, June, 6s. to 9s. prem. India Five per Cent. Loan is 103 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Five per Cent. Enforced Paper, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 103 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Discount Market has been easier, with a falling off in the demand, both at the Bank and in Lombard-street. Rates are from 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the best bills. A further amount of 70,000 $\frac{1}{2}$

in bar gold has been sent into the Bank, making 312,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, since the date of the last return.

The Paris letters confirm the statement of an arrangement having been effected between the Bank of France and the other financial establishments of Paris to relieve the present difficulties of the money market. The Bourse is said to be quiet, the attention of the public being absorbed by the visit of the King of Prussia. In the open Discount Market transactions are still effected at 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending October 2, compared with that for the present week, shows the following changes.

Circulation issue ...	£28,010,520	Decrease	£70,975
Circulation active ...	21,087,955	Increase	1,114,375
Public Deposits ...	4,909,918	Decrease	900,506
Other deposits ...	12,115,942	Increase	158,134
Government securities in banking department ...	10,733,123	Increase	282,323
Other Securities in banking department ...	17,717,494	Increase	278,235
Coin and bullion in both departments ...	14,124,626	Decrease	117,615
Seven day and other bills ...	748,891	Increase	57,423
Funded reserve ...	3,809,537	Increase	13,517
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department ...	7,686,671	Decrease	1,231,990

The Government disbursements usual at the turn of the quarter have trenched heavily upon the reserve, the decrease in which (aided by the considerable increase in the total of securities held) is no less than a million and a quarter. The coin and bullion have declined to the extent of 117,615 $\frac{1}{2}$, owing to the Government payments, although 310,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ in newly imported gold was sent into the Bank during the week referred to.

Foreign Securities continue to exhibit general firmness, and the dealings are of a moderate character. Turkish Six per Centa. are 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 1858, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four per Centa., 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; Italian Five per Centa., 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chilean, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grenada New Active Two per Centa., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Four-and-a-half per Centa., 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian, 81; Spanish, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50; and ditto Deferred, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Railway Share Market the dealings have been on the most limited scale; an improvement, however, is apparent in values. Lancashire and Yorkshire have advanced to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104; North-Westerns to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midlands to 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 125; North-Eastern, Berwick, to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79; and South Wales to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have continued dull without any material change in values. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian realise 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Luxembourg, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian have declined to 181 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Scindias have advanced to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue inactive. London and Westminster realise 68; Union of London, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australasian Agricultural, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following relative to the cotton supply is from the monetary review of the *Daily News*:—

The total computed stock of cotton at Liverpool on Friday was 711,960 bales, whilst at the corresponding period of last year, it was 834,190. The relative falling off in the stock of American is far more decided, the total of that growth now held being little over 400,000 bales. The importation of American being at an end, it is evident that, were the purchases to be continued at the rate witnessed during the last five or six weeks, the whole of the stock of American cotton in Liverpool would be absorbed by the end of next month. This phenomenon, of course, will not occur, as the rapid rise in prices repels buyers for actual consumption, and even checks the ardour of speculators. It is not only the raw material that is attracting an extraordinary amount of speculative attention. In addition to the operations of the local capitalists—and their number is great, because it is less of a fashion in those parts than in the metropolis to live up to or beyond one's income—money has flowed to Manchester, for investment in the manufactured article, from London, Liverpool, and many other parts of the country. It appears, too, that the mania has seized some of the spinners and manufacturers themselves, who, quitting their legitimate walk, have let themselves run extensively into stock, as the phrase is. This signifies manufacturing on speculation, instead of to order; and its risk is aggravated by the fact that such operations stand already upon the insecure basis of a very high price of the raw material, produced by artificial causes. At some period there will be a most extraordinary convulsion in the cotton trade, which is already in a remarkable state of tension. As regards this point it is important to notice that spinners and manufacturers must now be in an unusual degree independent of the Liverpool market; for, as Messrs. G. Fraser, Son, and Co. point out, during the last three months they have taken cotton at the rate of 52,700 bales per week, against 43,744 bales weekly during the first six months of the year, and against an average delivery of 48,607 bales throughout 1860. Should the course of events render it unadvisable for them to continue to keep their large stock, which they hold at high prices, they are in a position to stand aloof from the Liverpool market for a considerable period. This may hereafter disarrange in no small degree the calculations of the speculators who are operating for still higher prices, and it would precipitate a tremendous fall in cotton were it possible for the American difficulties to be relieved. It appears that the shipments of cotton from Liverpool to the United States amounted during the past month to 3,708 bales, of which the whole were American except 321 bales East Indian. The principal portion was conveyed in steamers.

With reference to the consumption of wine under the reduced duties the following opinions are ex-

traded from the weekly circular of Messrs. Trevelyan and Sons.

The consumption of imported wines of all kinds in the United Kingdom, in the eight months from the 1st January to the 31st of August last, has been 7,667,894 gallons. This shows an increase of 2,201,969 gallons or 40 per cent. over the same period of last year, and of 2,866,877 gallons, or 60 per cent. over the same period of 1859. White wine is still more largely consumed than red, the proportions being 3,621,197 gallons of red, and 4,046,697 gallons of white; but the tendency of late has been so much in favour of red descriptions that they seem likely soon to obtain a preponderance. Thus, while the consumption of red increased last year 65 per cent., the increase in that of white was only 24 per cent. With regard to the rates of duty paid under the alcoholic scale, it appears that only 104 per cent. of the total quantity came in at the shilling duty; about 41 per cent. came in at 1s. 9d.; 83 per cent. at 2s. 6d.; and 19 per cent. at 2s. 11d. The proportion imported in bottles, and which is included in the 2s. 6d. duty, was about 94 per cent. Last year the importations of wine, in anticipation of the reduction of duties, were extremely heavy, and greatly in excess of the consumption. This year importation and consumption have very nearly gone hand in hand, the arrivals having been 7,844,505 gallons, and the deliveries 7,667,894 gallons. The arrivals of French and Portuguese descriptions have been less than the consumption, but those of Spanish have been much in excess of it.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 2.

INDEBTED DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,010,520
Government Debt ..	£11,016,100
Other Securities ..	£3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	£18,860,620
Silver Bullion ..	—
£28,010,520	£28,010,520

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	£8,900,537
Public Deposits ..	£4,900,918
Other Deposits ..	£13,115,942
Seven Day and other ..	748,891
Bills ..	748,891
£26,137,288	£26,137,288

Oct. 3, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Oct. 5, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

PETER, J., Lee, Kent, builder, Oct. 17, Nov. 14.
KELLY, H., Dale-place, Wandsworth, Surrey, contractor and builder, Oct. 18, Nov. 14.
DUFF, C., Park-house, Park-road, Peckham, Surrey, printer, Oct. 18, Nov. 14.
GRAY, J. B., 3, Grundy-street, Bromley, Middlesex, draper and milliner, Oct. 17, Nov. 8.
NUTT, J., 25, Cheap-side, City, silversmith and jeweller, Oct. 19, Nov. 14.
WILKINS, W., Norwich, scrivener, Oct. 19, Nov. 20.
BANKS, C. W., Chapter-house-court, City, and 182, Dover-road, Southwark, printer and publisher, Oct. 14, Nov. 14.
LEA, W. B., Bridge End Brewery, Leek, Staffordshire, brewer, Oct. 18, Nov. 7.
MANNING, R., Kester, tailor, Oct. 17, Nov. 21.
BUTTERY, C., Collier-gate, York, draper, Oct. 14, Nov. 11.

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

DAVIS, I. N., Brentford, distiller, Oct. 17, Nov. 17.
TAYLOR, J., Hanging Ditch, Manchester, grocer, Oct. 18, Nov. 21.
ELLERSON, W., Bradford, stock merchant, Oct. 25, Nov. 14.
JOHNS, H. W., Wrexham, draper, Oct. 21, Nov. 8.
HULBERT, W. O., Gloucester, tailor, Oct. 21, Nov. 11.
WARRING, B. J., Newton Abbot, Devon, engineer, Oct. 23, Nov. 27.
CONKE, H., Tunbridge-wells, tailor, Oct. 19, Nov. 20.
CASE, R., Barchin-green-road, builder, Oct. 21, Nov. 20.
CLOUGH, W., Birkhead, tailor, Oct. 21, Nov. 8.
HOWARD, T., Ormskirk, Lancashire, earthenware dealer, Oct. 21, Nov. 11.
MARSHALL, W. E. N., Swaffham, Norfolk, Oct. 23, Nov. 22.
NEAUGH, R., Birmingham, coal dealer, Oct. 23, Nov. 7.
PARK, J. H., Fenchurch-street, City, hatter, Oct. 17, Nov. 15.
TUCKER, W. E., St. Dunstan's-hill, City, wine broker, Oct. 19, Nov. 16.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the West Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Bannan, a King-street, Covent-garden, London, late of Cecil-street. (Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—NEVER AT FAULT.—In all enlargements of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargement of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restoring inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst these act locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which render the cure complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies, the puny infant becomes the robust child, the pale and emaciated regain colour and rosy plumpness, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear. (Advertisement.)

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 7.

The weather changed to rain on Saturday evening, and continued to be very wet until yesterday afternoon; to-day fine, but close; wind S.W. The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was small; the Essex and white Kent were sold at an improvement of fully 1s per qr, but for red we cannot alter our quotations. The market was well attended by country buyers, but foreign wheat being generally held for an advance, the sale was limited, and principally confined to medium priced qualities, as Russian and American. Malting barley is 1s per qr cheaper; grinding unselected in value. Beans are 1s per qr and peas 1s to 2s per qr dearer. The oat trade is dull, and we reduce our quotations 1s per qr, excepting on Russians. Flour remains as last quoted.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat		Wheat	
Essex and Kent, Red	57 61	Dantrig	57 61
Ditto White	58 64	Konigsberg, Red	58 70
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	58 60
Yorkshire Red	56 61	Roskoff	58 68
Scotch		Danish and Holstein	48 46
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	—
Barley, English	28 41	Petersburg	80 56
Scotch	—	Riga and Archangel	50 56
Malt (pale)	50 70	Polish Odessa	—
Beans, managan	30 35	Marianopol	—
Ticks	30 36	Taganrog	—
Harrow	31 40	Egyptian	—
Pigeon	43 44	American (U.S.)	52 63
Peas, White	37 43	Barley, Pomeranian	27 35
Grey	35 38	Konigsberg	26 34
Maple	40 42	Danish	26 33
Boilers	37 42	East Friesland	26 33
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	26 33
Foreign	—	Odessa	26 33
Oats (English new)	18 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	—
Sack of 280 lbs	45 51	Pigeon	—
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	35 36
Baltic	—	Peas, White	36 42
Black Sea	—	Oats—	
Hempseed	—	Dutch	20 27
Canaryseed	—	Jahle	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	21 26
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 to 121 lbs		New York	28 31
Rape Cakes, 60 to 61 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rape Seed 50 to 51 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 7.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market; but there was a slight falling off in its general quality compared with several previous weeks. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up were seasonably good, and for the most part in fair condition. The primest breeds commanded a steady sale, at full prices, viz., from 4s 4d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's currency. A few superior Scotch and crosses were held at 4s 10d per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,000 short-horns and mixed breeds; from other parts of England 500 of various breeds; from Scotland 7 Scots; and from Ireland, 600 oxen and heifers. There was only a moderate supply of sheep in the pens. The best Down and half-breeds were in steady request, at full currencies; otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The top quotation for mutton was 3s 4d per 8 lbs. Calves—the supply of which was rather limited—moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. The highest quotation for veal was 4s 4d per 8 lbs. Although the show of pigs was a full average one, the pork trade was somewhat inactive, at fully last week's currency.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2	10	3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2	10	10
Second quality	3	4	3	6	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	4
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	3	4	3	10
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	8	Prime small	4	0	4	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	0	3	4	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	3	6	4	0	Neat-sm. porkers	4	8	5	0
Suckling calves	2	10	3	0	Quarter-oldsters pigs	2	10	3	0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 7.

The supplies of meat on sale here are seasonable and extensive. For good and prime qualities there is a steady demand, at full quotations; otherwise, the trade rules inactive, at about previous rates.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	6	3	2	Small pork	4	8	5	2
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	0	3	4
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	6	4	0
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	2	4	4
Large pork	4	0	4	8	Veal	3	4	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET, MONROE-LANE, Oct. 7.

TEA.—There has been a quiet demand, as a rather large quantity is announced for public sale on Thursday next.
SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for good and fine descriptions of West India, and late prices are fully sustained. In the refined market late rates were realised for all descriptions.
COFFEY.—Good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon have been in active request, at full quotations, but the dealings have not been extensive; other descriptions have exhibited little variation.
RICE.—The business in this market was only moderate, and prices show no material change.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Apples and pears are plentiful, and the same may be said of grapes, pine apples, and melons. Peas are getting scarce. Beans may be had in quantities. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices rather lower than last week. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully, and the same may be said of tomatoes, which are large and excellent. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Dahlias, Asters, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 9,650 firkins butter, and 2,316 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,068 casks butter, and 896 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a limited business transacted last week, in consequence of the high rates generally asked from Ireland. The market was firm, without any activity in the demand. Foreign met a good sale. The bacon market ruled dull, sales being pressed; prices declined 5s per cwt, the dealers merely purchasing from hand to mouth. We quote prices from 60s to 68s landed, according to weight, quality, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 7.—These markets are moderately supplied with potatoes, for which the demand rules dull, at full prices. York Regents, 90s to 105s, Scotch do. 90s to 100s, Kent and Essex do., 85s to 110s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 7.—Our trade during the last few days has become less active, and prices for the inferior sorts have declined 5s per cwt. Mid and East Kents 90s, 97s; Weald of Kents 170s, 200s; Sussex 55s, 170s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 282 bales from Ostend, 20 from Ghent, 445 from Antwerp, 415 from Hambro', 285 from Rotterdam, and 52 from New York.

SEEDS, Monday, Oct. 7.—The seed market remains without business; values remaining nominal. Winter tares were in short supply, and obtained 6d to 1s per bushel advance. New canaryseed is not yet at market.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 7.—Market firm for best coals at last day's rates. Steam coal realised an advance of 1s 6d per ton. Huttons 12s, Haswell 12s, Hartlepool 12s 6d, Kellors 12s, Braddlys 12s, Harton 17s, Tansell 13s 6d, Hartleys 12s, Wylam 12s, Hutton Lyons 17s 6d, South Hartlepool 17s 6d, Bryon 17s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 92; left from last day, 9.—Total 101.

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST,

LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette. Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Manchester Hospital; T. Blandin, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Lake, Esq., Surgeon to the Landed Gentry Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 283, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 4s., and 2s. Posts, 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 283, Piccadilly, London.

Post free, Six Stamps.

HINTS ON NERVOUS and GENERAL DEBILITY, Lamezza, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Memory, &c., arising from excesses. Sufferers from hereditary disease, unhealthy residence, occupation, tropical climates, or any other vitiating influences, can obtain instructions as to the means by which complete cure and restoration can be relied on with infallible certainty.

Address, Dr. Henry, 53, Dorset-street, London, W.

THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.

DR. SMITH, who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lamezza, and Indigestion, has published a FREE EDITION of his valuable work, THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE (120 pages), containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions, by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Every young man should peruse this excellent little work if he values his health and peace of mind. The Book will be sent post-free in an envelope to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps.

Address, Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

DR. CURTIS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

Just published, the 150th Thousand, price 1s., post free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY—the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, with Plain Directions for Restoration to Health and Vigour; being a Medical Essay on Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., their Prevention and Cure. The result of twenty-five years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London. Consultations from Ten to Three and Six to Eight.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—Daily Telegraph, March 27, 1856.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—Sun, Evening Paper.

Sold by J. Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row and Mann, 59, Cornhill.

PALESTINE LOST.

Just published, Third Edition, in 18mo, price 2s. 6d., cloth lettered.

OBJECTIONS TO THE DOCTRINE OF ISRAEL'S FUTURE RESTORATION TO THEIR OWN LAND, NATIONAL PRE-EMINENCE, &c.

BY EDWARD SWAINE.

"A new edition of one of the most masterly and convincing little treatises that has ever been written against the popular and mischievous notion of the political restoration of the Jews."—Nonconformist.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

On October 16th will be published, in Three Volumes, crown 8vo, cloth, price 31s. 6d.,

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

Reprinted from "Macmillan's Magazine."

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS."

London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

Fourteenth Edition, imp. 8vo, cloth, 15s.

CALMET'S DICTIONARY of the HOLY BIBLE. By the late Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR. With Fragments Incorporated. The whole Condensed and Arranged in Alphabetical Order, with numerous Additions. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

Just published, No. 1, price 1d., or 7s. per 100,

OPEN-AIR SERVICES: Addresses delivered during the Summer of 1861 on the "Highways and Byways of London." By a LONDON MERCHANT.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

Oct. 2, to be continued Weekly, Eight large pages, One Half-penny,

RAYS of LIGHT: a Popular Magazine for Sunday Reading, and for the Use, Encouragement, and Information of all engaged in Christian Efforts.

London: Stevenson, 24, Paternoster-row.

In 12mo, cloth, price 4s. 6d.,

BALLADS and METRICAL SKETCHES. By GEORGE F. FRETTON.

"Taste without coldness, considerable mechanical skill without anticlimactic formality, are to be commended throughout this book."—Athenaeum.

Also, just published, in 12mo, cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

The THRESHOLD of ATRIDES: a Classical Sketch.

London: W. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.

REDUCTION in PRICE of the ATHENEUM.—The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, have resolved that from this day the price shall be REDUCED to THREEPENCE.

THE CANADIAN NEWS every THURSDAY, price 4d., contains Correspondence and News from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., with Articles on their progress, and on the prospects offered to the industrious and enterprising.

F. Algar, Colonial Newspaper Agency, 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.

THE HYMN-BOOK.

WATTS AND ITS SUPPLEMENTS IN ONE BOOK CONTAINS EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY PSALMS AND HYMNS.

1. The Book is to be had in five sizes.
2. The Psalms by Dr. Watts are classified with the Hymns.
3. The Indexes are admitted to be the most complete of any Hymn-book.
4. The reduction to Churches is larger than on any other Hymn-Book.
5. Special Title-pages for Chapels are supplied free of cost.
6. The Hymn-book is now in use in 165 Congregations.
7. This book has been chosen by many of the principal colonial Churches.

"The selection of hymns is remarkably judicious."—Dr. Morison.

"A book of exceeding excellence and unsurpassed beauty."—Dr. Campbell.

"The most complete collection of sacred hymns that we have."—Christian Spectator.

"The most accessible book for reference."—Rev. John Curwen.

"The system of indexes is admirable. Dr. Reed has done well."—Mr. Miall.

"All that is usually sought for in Dr. Watts is found in this book."—Rev. S. M'All.

Specimens sent free of charge. Foreign Bindings kept. Chants may be had bound up. Also, a Reference Bible, bound up with the double-column Edition.

London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

EPPS'S COCOA (commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London," 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY,

AT COLNEY HATCH

Within Seven miles of London.

Accessible by Railway in Fifteen Minutes, as well as by Road.

NO EXTRA CHARGE in the Consecrated Ground, and Interments, conducted with solemnity and economy, under Regulations approved by the Secretary of State.

	£	s.	d.
Common Interments, No. 1	0	18	6
Ditto ditto No. 2	1	0	0
Ditto, with privilege of inscribing name on Stone provided by the Company	1	15	0
Conveyance of Coffin, 6s. extra.			
Mourners, 1s. 6d. each.			

Ground for Vault for 6 Coffins 7l. 7s., usually charged 15l. 15s. Fee on each Interment therein 2l. 6s., ditto ditto 5l. 15s.

TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, may be obtained at the Office, No. 122, High Holborn, W.C.

LOANS from £20 to £1,000, upon Personal Security, repayable by instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower. Mortgages for any term not exceeding ten years, redeemable by quarterly instalments.

Apply at the New National, 484, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, W.C. THOMAS BOURNE, Sec.

THE NEW NEEDLES. H. WALKER, PATENTEE.

The "Glasgow Practical Mechanic" for June, 1859, says:—"The Ridged-eyed Needles embody an improvement which all sempstresses must highly appreciate. The Ridge before the eye opens a free passage for the thread, enabling it to pass instantaneously, and the eye is full so as to be very easily threaded."

Posted by any Dealer. H. Walker, 47, Graham-street, London, and Queen's Needle Works, Alcester.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES, For Family and Manufacturers' use; Lock-Stitch and noiseless.

Warehouse, 99, Cheapside.

Agents wanted.

WHEELER and WILSON'S NOTED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

combine simplicity and durability with elegance of model and finish. Speed, 2,000 stitches per minute.

CITY DEPOT, 12, FINSBURY-PLACE.

Prospectuses free on application, of the Manager of the London Sewing Machine Company.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Apply to THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

Machines can be had of J. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand, W.C.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

SAUCE—LEA and PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT. Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumb, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5l. delivered free by rail.

CRINOLINE—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitians') respecting your wine.

"I am, &c.,

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,

"C. L. RYAN.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits, 12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 5d., 4d., and 3d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCAVELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

INFANTS' FOOD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine glass full of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes: sweeten lightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk, not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d. per box.

KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory, 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Bowdoin-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINSMAN, Bow, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.